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A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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To Relax Jewish Laws Slowly, Says Giraud

General Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner for French Africa, speaking to the press at the conclusion of his first month in power, asserted that anti-Jewish laws were being slowly relaxed, that all property taken from Jews was being returned and that Jews were being allowed to re-enter schools.

There was "no question for the moment" of political unity between him and General de Gaulle, only military unity, the general said. He said he believed in the economic integration of all French Africa, but, as in the case of relaxation of Jewish laws, he emphasized, it must be done slowly.

General Giraud said he had seen "too much of racism" while he was a prisoner in Germany to wish to see it in North Africa, and he emphasized that "all anti-Jewish ordinances are being relaxed."

Overseas France must repudiate racial doctrines "inspired by Germany," but his government has reserved the right to make a distinction against "elements who recently entered the country and are insufficiently assimilated into the population."

Any feeling that this phrase might mean continued discrimination against Jews was cleared up by the general's later remarks, but it was regarded as a jarring note in an otherwise surprisingly frank and liberal statement.

War Relief Needs Cited

Needs for immediate aid to their co-religionists overseas were forecast at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Joint Distribution Committee held at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60th Street, New York. Paul Baerwald, Honorary Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Drawing on its experience during 1942, when $7,250,000 was appropriated for relief and rehabilitation work abroad, the Joint Distribution Committee estimates its requirements for 1943 at over $10,000,000, it was stated by Mr. Baerwald. This sum is required for direct operations in behalf of needy Jewish war victims in Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Iran, North Africa, Sweden, Turkey, Central and South America, and other parts of the world.

Irving R. Sherman, Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee, in presenting the needs for 1943, declared that developments during the past fortnight had necessitated an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in the budgetary requirements.

"For example, the recent decree ordering the release of refugees, women, children and men of non-military age, from internment camps and prisons in Spain means an immediate and substantial relief load for the *JDC* in that country," Mr. Sherman declared. "More than 6,000 Jewish refugees have arrived in Spain since the summer of 1942. Their situation is a particularly delicate one, and it is only due to the intensive efforts of the *JDC*, through its representatives there that disaster is being averted for the refugees.

"Similarly, the opportunity to remove 1,500 children from the refugee camps and place them in foster homes. The additional funds required for this operation would mean an increase in the budget for aid to refugees in Switzerland.

"Similarly," Mr. Sherman continued, "new opportunities for emigration to Palestine and the Western Hemisphere will require large funds."

Increased appropriations will likewise have to be made for work in Asiatic Russia and Iran on behalf of Polish refugees.

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GERMANS EXECUTED JEWISH LEADERS IN TRIPOLI

The Germans executed several prominent Jews before surrendering Tripoli to the triumphant British Eighth Army.

Jewish informants said that armed Nazi guards entered the Ghetto and shot down leading Jews in cold blood, apparently because it was thought that they might be useful to the Allies.

Anti-Jewish laws now have been rescinded by order of the British, and thousands of Jews again are mingling freely with Italians and Arabs as in pre-war days after having spent months of seclusion in the ramshackle ghetto area surrounded by barbed wire.

All-Party Group Demands British Action For Jews

An all-party delegation from both Houses of Parliament appealed to the government to take immediate action to save the Jews of Europe from extermination by the Germans and their satellites.

Earlier, in the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told questioners that conversations were progressing continually among the United Nations with a view "to expediting the victory and restoring liberty to the enslaved people of Europe at the earliest possible moment."

The Commons and Lords deputation conferred for more than an hour in Mr. Eden's office with Mr. Eden and with Deputy Prime Minister and Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison and Colonial Secretary Captain Oliver Stanley.

The delegation, led by Arthur Greenwood, a Labor M.P., was reported to have suggested that the United Nations offer Jewish refugees a haven and facilitate their travels.

Mr. Eden said in his Commons speech that the United Nations conversations, which already cover such immediate post-war problems as relief, will be extended to cover "greater details of other important issues arising from the Atlantic Charter."

To Assemble War Record Of U.S. Jews

At the request of thirty-five of the leading national Jewish organizations, the task of collecting and compiling the war record of American Jewry in the present global war is being assembled by the National Jewish Welfare Board. The compilation of this record is under the guidance of Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chairman of the Technical and Advisory Committees of the Board's Bureau of War Records of which Dr. S. C. Kohs is director.

"The record is not for those who harbour unreasoning prejudice or who fall into the treasonable trap of our enemies who seek to divide us," Frank L. Weil, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board stated in announcing the expansion of the War Records work of Dr. Dublin and his committee. "We owe the millions of fair-minded Americans knowledge of the facts of Jewish participation in all aspects of our national life."

The Bureau stimulates local communities to maintain "Honor Rolls" of their own men who have gone into the Service and helps them to organize local Committees on War Records, furnishing sample record cards and report forms for their use. It secures, checks and authenticates all reports of heroism, outstanding promotions and casualties. Surveys are made in certain communities to determine statistically and by actual count, the numbers and proportions of Jews in the armed forces in those communities. Surveys are planned in a sufficient number of cities in various sections of the country to determine the numbers in the armed forces to satisfy at least in some part the need for such data, while the war is on. These surveys will be made under the direction of technically qualified professional personnel and will in each case be reviewed by the Technical Committee of the Bureau of War Records, before publication is authorized. Special studies and investigations are proposed as they are called for by incidents involving the war record of American Jewry.

Contact has already been made with over 3,000 communities in this country as the groundwork for complete coverage. However, local surveys must be made under the direction of technically qualified personnel. Dr. Dublin continued, since "experience has indicated the dangers of any other procedure. Before publication of any material can be authorized, the methods used in every local study should be reviewed by the Technical Committee. It is of the greatest importance that no statistics be given out by local groups without such safeguards."

In all its work, the War Records Bureau conforms to military regulations and to the requirements of safeguarding military information. It does not compile lists containing military addresses of men in the service and requests all local committees to adhere to the same policy.

The Bureau of War Records of the National Jewish Welfare Board serves the entire Jewish community nationally, regionally

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Plan To Get Children Out Of France Fails

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, who for nineteen months has served as the European chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, reported on his arrival in New York by Pan-American Clipper that the committee had "met with failure" in its efforts to evacuate 3,000 children from what was formerly Unoccupied France.

"All possible negotiations were conducted and all replies were in the negative," he said.

Dr. Schwartz did not present an optimistic picture of the plight of the refugee but he stressed that within the enemy lines work was still being carried on to get refugees across the borders. Committees of the American Jewish Joint before the war began are still secretly functioning, he said.

"We are unable to communicate with them" he said," but from what is happening we can tell that they are still functioning."

He said that an average of 150 persons escape daily from France over the Pyrenees, and that the attitude of Spanish authorities had relaxed, apparently because of sympathy for France and because of a general "change of feeling" that he said swept through Spain after the occupation of North Africa by the Allies.

"Some refugees are interned or imprisoned," he said, "But none are sent back to France. My latest information is that the Spanish have been releasing refugees of non-military age."

Dr. Schwartz said that there were 12,000 refugees in Spain and Portugal who could be removed if asylum could be found for them, and he stressed the importance of evacuating them, since he said, new refugees climb up as others are removed.

Belgian Jews Suffer Harsh Treatment

The deportation of Jews from Belgium is continuing. Foreign Jews are subjected to particularly harsh treatment. Whole families are being sent to the Dossin barracks at Malines, where husbands are separated from their wives, and children from their parents, to be deported to various destinations. Jews of Belgian nationality are also being rounded up for deportation either to Eastern Europe or Northern France, where they are put on fortification work. Anyone wearing the yellow star is liable to be arrested at any moment. It is also suspected that executions are taking place without any form of trial.

About two hundred Jews were arrested recently at Hoboken (Antwerp), according to information reaching Belgian circles in London. As the Jews were climbing on to lorries to be taken away, a German officer, Oberleutnant Hermann Goldweg, fired revolver shots at them.

The Nazis have forbidden private firms outside Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and Charleroi to employ Jews. And even in these four areas, private firms may employ Jews only when non-Jewish labor is not available, and when they can prove that the work cannot be done by non-Jewish women.

Persons who give shelter to Jews are threatened with imprisonment, or even with the penalty of death. Nevertheless, the population, and especially the Catholic clergy, are doing their utmost to help the Jews, and special collections of alms have been organized. In one town, the collection at a single celebration of Mass totalled 60,000 francs (£480). A Belgian priest has been arrested for having to hide a hundred Jewish children.

Nazis To Liquidate French Jews February 15 By Deportation, Dangerous Work

February 15 is the tentative date set by the authorities of "New France" for the "total liquidation of the Jewish problem," according to information reaching international relief organizations in Geneva.

By that time the massive "denaturalizations," internments and wholesale deportations of an estimated 30,000 to 35,000 Jews will have been handed over to the German authority "in organized groups," while the few remaining thousands will have been "neutralized" by assigned residence on farms or employed in particularly hazardous industrial operations.

This recrudescence of anti-Semitism dates from Nov. 12, when, after the "satisfactory results" attained at the previous peak of anti-Semitism on Oct. 10, the German authority in Vichy "requested" a resumption of the anti-Jewish program by the Vichy authorities, says Daniel T. Brigham in the New York Times.

By Nov. 17 about 6,000 Jews had been concentrated in five camps—at Gurs, Noe and Nexon, and in two newly organized and poorly equipped camps in the Department of Haute-Vienne. The population of these camps totalled some 40,000, a fact that, according to the relief organization statements, served to heighten the contrast between the treatment accorded to so-called "Aryans" and that of Jews.

The Jews were concentrated in special "islands" within camps, to which they were confined under penalty of military confinement for attempting to communicate with the rest of the camp. When welfare workers were investigating the camps, in only one case — at Gurs — was an investigator permitted to see the Jews.

From some who escaped—and it was said that their stories tallied to a point precluding collusion or wholesale exaggeration — something was learned of what prevailed in the "jail guard heaven."

Deaths, mainly from undernourishment, have more than doubled in the past two months. Women having babies are forbidden to leave the camp for hospital confinement, as under the previous regime, but they do receive fair medical assistance. Children interned with their parents no longer receive "conditioned liberty," though they also allowed outside for brief periods [illegible] the ostensible hour up to early November.

The general policy now followed by Vichy, the statement continues, obviously aims at the progressive internment of Jews and their expulsion to the eastern territories. Beginning with the census of all Jews in France on No. 15, measures grew in intensity, with weekly circulars instructing the local prefects immediately. Among these was one ordering all male Jews between the ages of 18 and 55 to

(Continued on Page Three)

Editors Asked To Fight Bigotry

Declaring that "anti-Semitism and other bigotry" were slowly making themselves felt in New York, Edward Corsi, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, called upon seventy publishers and editors of foreign language newspapers to form a united front for tolerance among all people in the U. S. He was the principal speaker at a luncheon at the Hotel Brevoort to enlist the support of the editors and publishers for the 1943 Red Cross War Fund campaign.

"The Red Cross represents the [illegible]," he said. "But first we ourselves must be united and generous to each other. We must fight against bigotry and intolerance."

Alexander Kahn, general manager of The Jewish Daily Forward, who spoke on behalf of the publishers, promised that all foreign-language newspapers would "put their weight behind the war fund campaign so that an estimated 1,000,000 readers of foreign-language newspapers would be made fully aware of the necessity of supporting the campaign.

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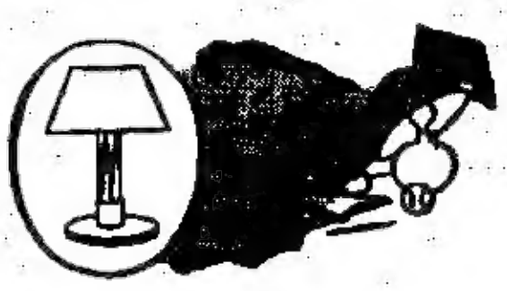

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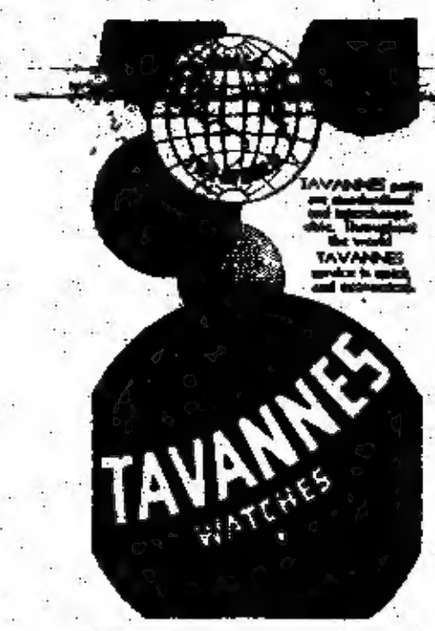

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Edward Berkoff, Grosvenor Avenue, has returned from New York, where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. D. Silberstein. Mrs. Berkoff's father accompanied her back and spent a few days here.

Mrs. Maurice Wineroope, Westem Avenue, is spending a holiday in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bernstein, of Kingston, Ont., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mrs. B. Stone, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. M. Cummings at her cottage at St. Sauveur.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Robinson, Dorchester Blvd. W., motored to Maine, visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Ella Robinson.

B. Levitt, Grosvenor Avenue, is spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. Edith Freedman, Lincoln Avenue, has left for Berkeley, California, to visit her sister, Mrs. Howard Simpson.

Mrs. Michael Greenblatt and family, Prince Albert Avenue, have returned from a month's holiday at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolfe, of Halifax, N.S., formerly of Montreal, are spending a week here, visiting relatives.

Mrs. Philip Presner, 3036 Sherbrooke Street West, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bernstein, in Flint, Michigan.

Mrs. B. Marks, Sunnyside Avenue, spent a week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Kruger at their winter cottage at St. Marguerite.

Miss Zelda Price, Victoria Avenue, is spending a few weeks at Chez A. Maurice, in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. H. Robinson, Westmount Avenue, is visiting Mrs. M. Cummings, at St. Sauveur.

Mrs. M. Morgan, of Forest Hills, N.Y., and Mrs. N. Gordon and baby, Judith Ellen, of Lawrence, L.I., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Lefcort, Belmont Avenue. Mrs. Lefcort gave a tea for her guests with about thirty present.

Mrs. G. Asimov, Sherbrooke Street West, entertained at a tea presentation for Misses Anne and Yetta Wittenberg, brides-elect of February 7. Twenty-two guests were present. Those assisting were Mrs. G. Goldstein and Mrs. A. Kramer. The table had a centrepiece of red roses.

Marvin Stein, St. Catherine Road, spent a few days at Ste. Marguerite.

Miss Sadie Rotenberg, of Montreal, visited a few days at the home of Mrs. I. Rosenbloom, 5990 Park Avenue.

S. Klein, St. Viateur Street West, is spending the winter at Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ruby, Darlington Avenue, have returned from New York.

Mrs. Joseph Lande, and Stephan, Maplewood Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Ste. Agathe.

Aircraftsman Second Class David Rappaport is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rappaport, 5434 Waverley Street, having been confined to the Royal Canadian Air Force Hospital at St. Thomas, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Glickman, of Grandfalls, N.B., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schachter, 5899 St. Urbain Street.

Mesdames Frank Strauer and S. Sochachesky are spending two weeks in Albany, N.Y., as guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Greene and Mr. and Mrs. C. Greene. Mrs. Sochachesky will go to New York to visit her son at a Yeshiva.

Mrs. G. Gold, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Gold, Bloomfield Avenue.

Mrs. Murray Goldberg, 397 St. Joseph Boulevard West, has returned from McKeesport, Pa., where she has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Klein, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Alex Finestone and son, Norman Seymour, Clark Street, have returned from Brockville, Ontario, where they were the guests of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David Ain.

Norman Shaffran returned to Queen's University, at Kingston, after spending several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Shaffran, Dollard Avenue, and Mrs. Shaffran went to New York to spend some time with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Kramour, 3989 Van Horne Avenue, were in New York.

Mrs Lorne Grinstein, St. Cyrille Avenue, has left to take up residence at 6 Dufferin Terrace Place, Quebec City, joining her husband, Sgt. Lorne Grinstein, who is attached to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Sgt. Airgunner Samuel Benditsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Benditsky, 4977 St. Catherine Road, has arrived home from overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lecher, 4972 St. Lawrence Boulevard, are spending a few weeks at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. William Zifi, Villeneuve Street West, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan Silverton, at Springfield, Mass.

At The Service Men's Centre

AC2 X, of Toronto, was very downcast when he first came into the centre a week ago on week-end leave from Lachine. He still had two days' leave but no overnight lodging; quite a problem. He was most uncommunicative, uncooperative, and very tired, but proud.

The senior officer finally prevailed in him to remove his coat and hat and to respond to some questions. With a little persuasion, he finally disclosed that he had not slept all night, having had no place to go. The rest room's facilities were opened up to him, and after some coaxing, he decided to have several hours' rest.

When he awakened, he was sent to a home for Friday night dinner and told that overnight hospitality had already been extended to him in a home where there were young people to talk to and be with. So a little patience and understanding were rewarded in the knowledge that this young fellow was happy on a week-end leave made pleasant and wholesome through the facilities of the Service Men's Centre in Montreal.

Refugee Girl Makes Great Record

Three years may not be a long time for most girls, but for 15-year-old Marianne Benjamin it has meant the difference between a life of soul-crushing fear and one of happy, carefree freedom. For in that time she has developed from a shy, furtive refugee into a smiling, joyful schoolgirl.

Hounded out of her native Germany because of her religion, and in the U.S. only three years, pretty, black-haired, brown-eyed Marianne received the $150 Rebecca Kaberg Memorial Scholarship, one of the most coveted awards of the school system of New York.

In a special ceremony held in the office of Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, Marianne, who not long ago could not speak a word of English, and 13-year-old Arthur Eglington, a native New Yorker who is a student at Junior High School 115, Manhattan, were honored by the school officials as having made the best scholastic records despite personal or social obstacles. Dr. Wade said the school system was proud of its

To Marianne, looking part in a white plaque shows that she had made herself, this was an event that surpassed even her dreams. In an awed voice she explained that after waiting for five years, her parents obtained visas to come to America; they embarked for Italy and reached New York in November of 1939 — ten weeks after World War II had started.

In the Fall of 1940 Marianne entered Public School 132, Manhattan, and set herself the task of learning English and trying to keep up with her classmates. She succeeded so well that she leads her class in scholarship this year with a rating of A.

More than that, she has always received the highest personality ratings. She is health officer for her class and is most cooperative in her attitude. Her teachers have been impressed by her complete Americanization and by the fact that in the last fifteen months she has changed from a painfully diffident person into a happy, cheerful girl.

Proudly clutching the envelope that contained the $150, Marianne said the money would go for war bonds. She wants to be a fashion designer, and is planning to go to the High School of Music and Art.

"The schools here are so different," she observed. "They do not hate you and you can say anything you like."

In America, she said simply, the children appear to be happy, and have lots of fun, which was denied her in her native land. It took her several months to get used to the idea that she did not have to hide in a corner of the school yard during recess, but could play and sing with the other children.

Her mother, a former teacher, and her father work in factories. To add to the income, Marianne cares for young children after school.

Miss Jean Harrison, of Vancouver, who spent a month with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paskell, Jeanne Mance Street, is in Ottawa to visit her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherman, 200 McLeod Street, for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Abelson, Darlington Avenue, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Marks, and family, St. Urbain Street, are spending this week-end at their cottage at Prefontaine.

Harry Harrison, R.C.A.F., spent several days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paskell, Jeanne Mance Street, and sister, Miss Jean Harrison, of Vancouver, who was here.

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Ruppin Placed Hope On Large Scale Irrigation

Dr. Arthur Ruppin, great colonization expert who died in Jerusalem last month, aged sixty-six, was born in Rawicz, Posen. He left commerce as a young man to study law and political economy in Berlin and Halle, and graduated in 1902. In 1904 he helped to found the Association for Jewish Statistics, and was head of the Berlin office of the Association till 1908. At the same time he edited the periodical "Demography and Statistics of the Jews."

His book "The Jews of Today," which reviews the social structure of the Jewish people, brought him into contact with the leading persons of the Zionist movement, and in 1907 at the invitation of Mr. David Wolffsohn, President of the Zionist Organization, he visited Palestine. There in 1908 he took over the administration of the Palestine Office in Jaffa.

He was head of Jewish colonization work in Palestine until 1914, when he was expelled from the country by Jemal Pasha. The first co-operative settlements of Degania and Merchavia, as well as the farms in Kinereth and Hukin were established under his direction. Dr. Ruppin was also one of the initiators of the foundation of Tel-Aviv.

After returning to Palestine in 1920 he organized the colonization of the Emek Jezreel, founded the Workers' Bank and drafted the constitutions of the Mortgage Bank and the Palestine Investment Corporation. At successive Zionist congresses, Dr. Ruppin reported on the practical progress of Jewish colonization in Palestine and developed and the methods to be used, laying particular stress on the importance of Labour colonization along co-operative lines.

He also occupied himself intensively with the problem of Jewish-Arab relations, and on the basis of his programme of a bi-national State, the association "Brith Shalom" was founded in Jerusalem in 1925. Dr. Ruppin was Chairman till 1929. In 1930 he published a "Jewish Sociology" in two volumes an English translation of which appeared under the title "Jewish Fate and Future," in 1940.

Shortly before his death Dr. Ruppin had been working out an economic plan for the establishment of the Jewish commonwealth in Palestine after the war. He was very hopeful about plans for agricultural expansion on the basis of irrigation on a large scale. In a report to the General Zionist Council in 1937, he declared that recent water borings showed the possibility of irrigating three million dunams of land, which meant that a further 100,000 families could be placed in agricultural settlements.

Dr. Ruppin was a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency since 1921, with the exception of short intervals. He was Professor of Sociology at the Hebrew University and he conducted the Economic Research Institute in Palestine.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. David Solomon, of Wilmington, Delaware who came to Montreal for the wedding of their nieces, Mrs. Nathan Cayne, formerly Miss Jeannette Rivess, and Mrs. Norman Segalowitz, formerly Miss Sylvia Rivess, are stopping at the home of the latter's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fineman, Maplewood Avenue.

Mrs. Max Bailey and daughter, Phyllis, Mountain Sights, are spending a week at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Jack Becker, Marlowe Avenue, is back from New York.

Mrs. Mortimer A. Kamins, of Rahway, N.J., is visiting Mrs. R. Kaminsky, Girouard Avenue.

Mrs. R. Kanigsberg, Queen Mary Road, has joined her husband at St. Thomas, Ontario.

Mrs. Nathaniel Levy and son, Richard Gordon, Queen Mary Road, have returned from New Orleans, Louisiana, where they spent the past month, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pallet.

Mrs. Harvey D. Kelman, of Providence, R.I., is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Moskovitch, Decarie boulevard.

Corporal Sydney Selig and Mrs. Selig, of Ottawa, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving I. Selig, Bradeour Avenue.

Mrs. Harry Wolfe, Vendome Avenue, is in New York.

Mrs. Sadie Wener, Oxford Avenue, is spending a week with Mrs. M. Cummings at St. Sauveur.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rubenstein, Grand Boulevard, spent a few days at Ste. Marguerite.

Mrs. I. Livestman, Oxford Avenue, has returned from a ten day visit to New York.

Lieutenant B. Seymour Reisman, of Ottawa, visited his mother, Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue.

Mrs. Saul S. Bartin, wife of Paymaster Lieutenant Saul S. Bartin, of Ottawa, was in Montreal to attend the wedding of her niece, Mrs. Nathan Cayne, formerly Miss Jeannette Rivess, and Mrs. Norman Segalowitz, formerly Miss Sylvia Rivess.

Mrs. B. Rabin, Vendome Avenue, is visiting Mrs. M. Cummings at her cottage at St. Sauveur.

The following were hostesses in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lou Singer, of Lethbridge, Alberta: Mesdames A. J. Shallinsky, at an evening party; David Shallinsky, dinner; I. Wiener, evening party; M. Shallinsky, dinner; Joseph Levine, tea at Bagatelle; Henry Shallinsky, dinner; and George Roth, dinner.

Misses Lena Wise and Jean Wertzman entertained ten guests at an evening presentation at Aux Delices, in honor of Miss Yetta Wittenberg, a bride-elect of February 7.

Mrs. B. Marling, 561 Querbes Avenue, entertained forty-two guests at a tea presentation in honor of Miss Lily Kravitz, a bride-elect of February 7, at Eaton's Gold Room.

Miss Jeanne Greenspoon, a bride-elect of February 28, was entertained at a crystal shower at the Queen's Hotel by Mesdames Harry Lazar, Isadore Perel, David Greenspoon, and Miss Beatrice Greenspoon.

Mrs. Harry J. Weiser, 458 Outremont Avenue, entertained at a tea presentation in honor of Miss Lillian Weiser, a bride-elect of February 21, those present being: Mesdames L. Cytrynbaum, H. Rosenthal, A. Auerbach, P. Carman, A. Schachter; Misses Aida Babbins, Pearl Weiser, Bessie Shane, and Frances Yaphe.

Mrs. J. Friedman, Maplewood Avenue, was hostess at an evening at home in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Mrs. and Mrs. H. Friedman, the former Miss Fay Block, whose marriage took place on December 24. Covers were laid for twenty-five guests. Mrs. H. Friedman poured. The table centrepiece consisted of tulips, roses, and carnations. A presentation was made.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tunis, Lajoie Avenue, entertained at a dinner, honoring their son-in-law and daughter, Corporal and Mrs. Harry Ditkofsky, formerly Miss Ruth Tunis, who have returned from their honeymoon.

Irving Steinman, of Three Rivers, Quebec, gave a buffet supper for thirty-five men friends in honor of the birth of a son, Ralph Marvin. Out-of-town guests were N. Takefman, Ralph Wexler, and Saul Dernier, all of Montreal.

Miss Miriam Abramovitz, 4360 St. Lawrence Boulevard, entertained at a week-end party at her home in St. Lin, Quebec. Miss Hilda Silver, Miss Rachel Singer, Abe Kahn, Sam Finkelstein, Richard Golick, Harry Abramovitz, and Isadore Abramovitz.

Signalmen and Mrs. Sol. Mayoff, who have left for Victor's B.C., were entertained at a farewell party by her aunts, Mesdames A. Cohen, L. Spiegel, S. Letterman, M. Abrahams, and I. Finkelstein, and sister, Mrs L. Goldsmith, at the home of the latter's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Polishuk, 4301 St. Urbain Street. Covers were laid for about twenty guests. The table was decorated with pom-poms, daffodils and carnations.

Mrs. Samuel M. Wittenberg, Northmount Avenue, entertained twenty guests at an evening presentation in honor of Misses Anna and Yetta Wittenberg, brides-elect of February 7. The table was decorated with yellow daffodils and blue asters and tall yellow tapers. Mrs. Sidney Aronovitch poured.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Schachter, 5559 St. Urbain Street, were hosts to celebrate their thirty-first wedding anniversary, those present being: Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Glickman, of Grandfalls, N.B., Misses Beatrice and Shirley Schachter; and Sidney Schachter.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Weinstein, Hutchison Street, gave a party in honor of their son Stanley's fifth birthday. Those present were Goldie Sulsky, Claire Klepper, Bluma Altman, Bluma Goldenberg, Libby Davine, Libby Weinstein, Barbara Bromby, Leonard and Samuel Goldenberg, Maurice Schactman, Stephen Altman, and Stephen Kadinoff.

Miss Ethel Gasol, 4820 Hutchison Street, entertained fifteen guests at a tea presentation, in honor of Miss Lily Kravitz, a bride-elect of February 7. Those assisting were Mrs. M. Cohen and Mrs. B. Segal. The table was decorated with assorted flowers and tall gold tapers.

Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Jaslow, was given a party to celebrate her twelfth birthday. Those present were: Anita, Marjorie, Gerald and Helen Cohen, Phyllis and Edna Appelbaum, Edith Goresky, Yetta Moscovitch, Ethel Schnider, Mary Kovak, Gene Arjano, Sylvia Mintz, Ruth Grossman, Sylvia Leibovitch, Sylvia Herman, Honey Zimmerman, Reva Altman and Goldie Corenstein.

A twenty-fifth wedding anniversary dinner party was given in the honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schwartz, by their children and the latter's sisters at the home of Mrs. Schwartz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Polishuk, 4601 St. Urbain Street. The table was decorated with pom-poms, daffodils, and carnations. The couple were presented with silver gifts. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, and family, Mrs. L. Spiegel and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Letterman and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. Abrahams and son, Stephen; Mr. and Mrs. I. Finkelstein and daughter, Ruth; Signalman and Mrs. Sol. Mayoff, Pte. and Mrs. Lionel Goldsmith, and Sidney Schwartz.

Mrs. Samuel Myers, Northmount Avenue, was hostess at an evening presentation for thirty guests, honoring Misses Anna and Yetta Wittenberg, brides-elect of February 7. Those assisting were: Mesdames Harry Naimer, Samuel M. Wittenberg and Jack Filler. The table was decorated with assorted flowers and tall yellow tapers.

Mrs. J. Greenberg, 6188 Waverly Street, entertained at a tea for her son Sydney's fiancee, Miss Jean Greenspoon, a bride-elect of February 28. Covers were laid for forty guests. Mrs. Harry Lazar poured tea, assisted by Mesdames Isadore Perel, Harry Kaisarman, and Morris Maizen. Mesdames M. Posluns, Al. Stern, and Al. Green cut the ices. A chenille bedspread was presented to the bride-elect.

Entertaining for Miss Jean Harrison, of Vancouver, who spent a month with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paskell, 5330 Jeanne Mance Street, were: Mrs. A. Granich, 902 Dollard Avenue, at a tea at Eaton's; Mrs. M. Saks, 902 Dollard Avenue, luncheon and theatre; Mrs. M. Granich, Clark Street, tea; Mrs. D. Halpert, Durocher Avenue, tea at the 400 Club.

Mrs. Max Weiser, 458 Outremont Avenue, entertained at a tea presentation for Miss Lillian Weiser, a bride-elect of February 21. Those present were Mesdames Harry Weiser, A. Dorebaner, L. Saffran, M. Arvel, L. Cytrynbaum, P. Carman, H. Dorebaner, L. Weiser, A. Schachter, H. Rosenthal, J. Rudman, M. Laxer, Misses Pearl Weiser, Frances Yaphe, Bessie Shane, Miss Ettie Kugleman and Mrs. H. Rosenthal poured. The table was decorated with pink roses and tall pink tapers.

At Laing's Inn, at Ste. Agathe, Que: Nathan Barth, Mrs. S. Kaufmansky, Mrs. David Hyams, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Marin, of Ottawa, Misses Charlotte Metsnet, Goldie Rosen, Ella Feldman; Harry Feldman, Morton Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. I. Anchel, Archie Ganco, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldstein, Percy Litewitz, of Toronto, Miss Ida Rothin, Sydney Ganco, Mr. and Mrs. I. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ganco, of Three Rivers, Misses Belle Cohen, and Miriam Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shaffer, of Ottawa, Mrs. R. Alper, Mrs. M. Marcus, Mrs. L. Vineberg, Mrs. L. Karel, Miss Esther Karel, Al. Lurie, of Toronto, Miss Dorothy Prupos, Jack Jacobson, of Brockville, Morty Benner, Miss Frances Leavitt, Moe Yanofsky, R. S. Glickman, Bernard Migicovsky, Misses Elinor Benjamin, and Janet Yates, Mr. and Mrs. E. Buckler, F. Segal, of Rockliffe, Ont., A. Blum, Wolf Silverman, Mrs. J. Kirsch, of Moncton, N.B., J. Pollick, Louis Propus, Miss Judy Lipsey, Samuel Lazarus; Misses Beatrice Shapiro, Sally and Ila Silver, and Ida Ginsberg, all of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buckley, Lex Lang, Samuel Paul, Gerald Albright, David Endler, Misses Mollie Schlomberg and Birdye Rachmanuis, Al. Bernstein, Misses Mildred Mendelsohn, and Helen Cherney, of Toronto, Lionel Marks, of Ottawa, Nathan Kane, Mrs. Sylvia Morrison, of Ottawa, Jerry Braunstein, Mrs. C. Goldfinger and daughter, Krayna, Miss Ray Horowitz, of Toronto, Z. Waichman, Irving Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Bea Scott, Misses Helen Fisher and Ruth Shuster, Leon Beer, Sid Brown, and Al. White, of Toronto.

URGED NOT TO BUY FROM JEWS

Neighbors of two former German-American Bund leaders appeared as witnesses in New York at Federal court proceedings for the denaturalization of twenty Bundists. Each witness told of becoming infuriated by the clumsy efforts of the two men to win converts to Nazism.

Arne Halvorsen, a Norwegian, related how Hermann Jack Hoeflich, 48 years old, of Nanuet, N. Y., had complained that the "United States are overrun by the Jewish people," and urged him not to buy things from Jews. Hoeflich won his enmity at last, he said, by approaching him after Germany's invasion of Norway and greeting him cheerily as "landsman," or countryman.

Units Adopt Camps, Fill Requests

For men in large camps bordering overburdened villages, and for those in small cantonments from Trinidad to Alaska, the women's division of the Jewish Welfare Board-USO has devised a novel service program, which is being recommended to other groups throughout the U.S. by the Women's Interests Section of the War Department. Twelve camps have been "adopted" by Jewish Welfare Board-USO units in as many large cities under this "serve-a-camp" program, and fifteen more are to be sponsored during the next four weeks.

Under the plan, units in metropolitan areas assume the responsibility of filling "every reasonable" request for gifts made by men in one or more adopted camps. These suggestions are tabulated by the USO representative in a military center and forwarded once a month to the patron city for that area.

Requests range from demands for magazines printed in Spanish for men in Puerto Rico, who are trying to master that language, to the plea from Alaska for a record of the Moonlight Sonata. Currently popular items are—art supplies, song sheets and loads of harmonicas!

Men in Puerto Rico receive their packages from the board in Rochester, where the program was started. Alaska packets are managed by Chicago, Bayonne, N. J., sends bundles to Bermuda, while Cincinnati "deals" to Trinidad and Pittsburgh looks after men in the Panama Canal Zone. Chapters in the Bronx, Scranton, Pa.; Albany and Newark have chosen respectively, Camp Pickett in Blackstone, Va.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Camp Polk, Louisiana, and Camp Mc Clellan, Ala. The Manhattan chapter will adopt two camps in the near future, according to Mrs. Alfred R. Bachrach, national chairman.

Do You Want A Maid?

Wouldn't it be wonderful to be able to rest in the afternoon when you have had a busy day at Red Cross or even at bridge or shopping, and then to descend, all rested and refreshed, to meet the head of the house? Wouldn't it be heavenly to sit down to a delicious dinner, perfectly cooked and beautifully served? And then wouldn't it be superlative to be able to walk away from the table, secure in the knowledge that your next excursion into the kitchen would find it shining, with all traces of the recent meal removed?

In other words, wouldn't it be nice to have a maid, or more specifically, a cook? So dreams the woman who has always done her own work and who is kept on the run by her household, her family and her outside activities, says Irene Smith Pickett in the Montreal Standard.

One of the best cures for this longing is to get a maid. This is called the "hair-of-the-dog-that-bit-you" treatment, and it works, almost 100 per cent, because there is more to this business of having help than meets the eye.

First there is the invasion of family privacy. In a small house, built with only one bath and with no maid's room, the maid seems to be underfoot every minute when she isn't actually cooking. The less the housewife is accustomed to the presence of help about, the more it is likely to annoy her, and such a presence may prove so dampening at dinner, as to make the meal positively indigestible.

Then unless the housewife is a woman of sound philosophy, deep convictions and a sense of humor, she is likely to find her self trying to live up to the maid's last place, or having more elaborate meals than is her custom, merely to justify the employment of a cook.

Her pet makeshifts begin to fall apart under strange hands. The ironing board finally collapses; the sweeper ceases to sweep; the little cemented-in place in the base of the lamp falls out; the glued handle drops away. These minor catastrophies are nobody's fault; no stranger can know and safeguard the weaknesses in the equipment as does the owner who has watched them develop.

And the hope of sitting down to the perfect meal also glimmers out. The chances are all against finding a cook who can do as well as the experienced housewife we are discussing. Even if the girl has within her the makings of a good cook, she still can't know the family peculiarities as to food. If our housewife is a good constructive critic and molder of raw material she may, in time, perfect a helper who comes up to her hopes.

Most housewives are not constructive critics, and they are likely to become fretful and peevish during this experiment. They usually abandon it with real relief, and feel that their effort to find rest has been exhausting. The first dinner following the going of the cook will probably be a simple assembly of old favorites. Along with it there will be hearty laughter, spontaneous conversation, and deep thankfulness that nobody is comparing their way of life unfavorably with that of some imaginary Mrs. Crosus.

QUEBEC CITY

Lord Reading Chapter, I.O.D.E., met at the home of Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street.

Mrs. R. Bain, D'Aiguillon Street, is spending some time in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lamarovitz, Lavaltee, spent some time in Montreal.

Mrs. S. Sluser, of Montreal, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. F. Charron, Lavis Avenue.

H. Hartzberg, St. Cyrille Street, spent some time in Montreal.

Mrs. E. Gillman, Lemoyurier Street, spent a week in Montreal.

Mrs. S. Shaffer, Aberdeen Street, is spending some time in Montreal.

Mrs. H. Sinclair has returned to Montreal, following a stay of two weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Yaffe.

Mrs. O. Miller, Manrese, entertained in honor of Miss Evelyn Charron, a bride-elect, at a linen shower. Those receiving were Mesdames M. Lax, O. Miller, and F. Charron.

Mrs. D. Lalkes, of Sorel, and her sister, Miss Ray Bain, of Quebec, spent the week in Montreal.

Mrs. Z. Hendler, Holland Avenue, is spending some time in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Bougainville Avenue, are in Yarmouth, N.S.

Martin Simak, Bougainville Avenue, is back from Montreal.

WAR RELIEF NEEDS CITED

(Continued from Page One)

The J. D. C. has been steadily shipping urgently needed medical and surgical supplies to them in cooperation with the Polish Government-in-Exile, and from Iran it is sending food packages and other supplies.

In North Africa, it was pointed out, there is a tremendous job awaiting the J.D.C. in connection with the rehabilitation of Jewish communities there, which are in abject poverty, and the rehabilitation of 10,000 to 13,000 refugees in Algeria and Morocco. Apart from the program which may be inaugurated by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, there will remain a considerable field of activities which will have to be met by private agencies.

"Insofar as the J.D.C. is concerned," the Board was told, "this should include such matters as emigration, retraining and rehabilitating individual refugees, credits and loans, and educational and religious activities."

Discussing the work of the Joint Distribution Committee on behalf of 125,000 immigrants in 20 Central and South American countries, Isaac H. Levy, Chairman of the Committee on Refugee Aid in Central and South America, declared:

"As we accent more and more the rehabilitative rather than the purely relief aspects of our work in Latin America, and as we increase our areas of operation, we require greater funds than heretofore expended. The remarkable rate of progress of refugee integration into the economy and culture of Latin American countries makes it even more imperative that we continue and enlarge our program there."

I. Edwin Goldwasser, the J.D.C.'s Treasurer, explaining budgeting provisions for the continuation of work in enemy-occupied countries, said that the Joint Distribution Committee, as an American organization, cannot maintain contact with workings are going on "which we have pledged ourselves to honor after the war."

TO ASSEMBLE WAR RECORD OF U.S. JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

and locally. Thirty-five of the leading national Jewish organizations, representative citizens as members-at-large, and hundreds of local community committees are part of the organization linked by the daily operations of the Bureau. It is prepared to meet the proper requests of all organizations, individuals and newspapers concerned with the participation of Jews in the Armed forces.

NAZIS TO LIQUIDATE FRENCH JEWS FEB. 15 BY DEPORTATION, DANGEROUS WORK

(Continued from Page One)

report to recruiting centres for labor camp duty immediately.

This measures, as it was finally applied to foreign Jews on Oct. 1, affected at first all unmarried Jews who had entered the country after 1933. Then, after Jan. 1, the second category of foreign Jews — those having entered France after 1927 — was established. A final edict incorporates married men with up to three children as of Feb. 1. The only exception to these mobilizations so far has been "Jews of foreign nationality who served with a combatant unit before June, 1940."

The particular hardship suffered by Jews in internment camps today is that their administration is now directly in German hands. This facilitates the "normal migration" of the internal prisoning to "different parts of the country"—mainly to the former occupied zone, where in most cases one loses all traces of the internees.

In the occupied zone the Jews presumably share the fate of other deportees: the tragic deportations of August and September from the "free zone" and those of July through October from the occupied zone last year can give a measure of what lies in store for them.

There are records showing that some 4,000 Jewish children of all ages were sent during that period to the Paris region, either accompanied by their parents or alone. There were also recorded deportations of women aged up to 62.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **YESHIVAH ETZTANAH** of Montreal Hatorah Rabbinical Seminary held a Chamishoh Oser Bishevat celebration, chairmanship of Zadok Mandelcorn, fourth grade pupil. Rabbi Mendel Zaks, Dean, addressed the pupils. Rabbi Moshe Cahen, of the staff, led in singing, and Samuel Cohen, fourth grade, and Wolf Gerstein, first grade, spoke. Rabbi Samuel Lichtiger, of the Seminary, distributed reports.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• A chain of teas for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund raised $50. Hostesses were: Mesdames J. Alpern, Esplanade Avenue; B. Kanako, Park Avenue; M. Kessler, Hutchison Street; B. Nathan, Querbes Avenue; H. Pieperberg, Querbes Avenue; I. Prost, Esplanade Avenue; R. Rip, Van Horne Avenue; M. Rotherberg, Park Avenue; M. Rubin, Clark Street; S. Weiman, Van Horne Avenue.

• **HOSPITAL OF HOPE:** Mrs. Anna Pincusoff, singer and actress, will be on the program of the rally of Units to be held on the evening of February 16 at the Talmud Torah. Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, will be the guest speaker. Sixth annual meeting of the N.D.G. Unit was held at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kraus, 5448 Duquette Avenue. Mrs. J. R. Bogarde, president since its inception, was re-elected by acclamation. Others: Mesdames P. Lebolt, S. Gilbman, N. Silverman, A. Gottlieb, E. Statner, J. Levy, H. Lapidus, H. Kraus, H. Leiboff, H. Nalmer, L. Bronstein, B. Steinberg, S. Marsh. Cavendish Small Unit meets at the home of Mrs. M. Magid, 291 Villeneuve Street West, Tuesday, February 9, at 8:30 p.m.; I. J. Barrin Unit at the home of Mrs. N. Neamy, 103 Laurier Avenue East, on Monday, February 8, at 2.30 p.m.; Hebrew Victory Club at the home of Mrs. B. Kanner, 4617 Hutchison Street, on Wednesday, February 10 at 8:30 p.m. Goodwill Unit meets at the home of Mrs. I. Steiner, 230 Villeneuve Street West, on Monday, February 9 at 8:30 p.m.; Junior League at the home of Mrs. E. Goldman, 5980 [illegible] February 9 at 8:30 p.m.; Field Unit at the home of Mrs. R. Spiro, 615 Champagneur Avenue, on Wednesday, February 10, at 8:30 p.m.; Henry Shuster at the home of Mrs. I. Rathbaw, 5858 Hutchison Street, on Tuesday, February 9 at 2:30 p.m.; Mothers Unit at the home of Mrs. R. Bazar, 4376 Melrose Avenue, on Wednesday, February 10, at 2:30 p.m.; Victory Unit at the home of Mrs. I. Israelovitch, 67 McKinley Avenue, on Monday, February 8, at 8.30 p.m. Chaie Moishe Hirsh Unit at the home of Mrs. R. Wohl, 6120 Durocher Street, on Tuesday, February 9 at 8:00 p.m.

• **TEMPLE EMANU-EL:** Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi: Service, Friday, February 6, at 8:15. Sermon: "Keeping Faith Alive"; Saturday, February 6th, at 11:00, Sisterhood all - Jewish - fellowship meeting, Tuesday, February 9 at 2:30 p.m., on the theme, "Toward Jewish Unity," will hear Mrs. J. N. Neumann, representing Reform Judaism; Mrs. E. Solomon, Conservative; Mrs. I. E. Kirshenberg, Orthodox; Mrs. A. Bagnasky Sr., Zionist Organization; Mrs. B. M. Calestroun, Labor Zionist; Mrs. Joseph Jacobs, Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Gustave G. Gray will preside. Musical program by Bernard Figler and Dr. M. Saalheimer. At the Sisterhood sixteenth annual fellowship meeting, Dr. John Millar, president of the University of Vermont, will be guest speaker on Wednesday, February 18. Catholics and Protestants will be dinner guests of members. Executive Boards will meet for supper on Sunday, February 7, at 7 p.m. Reservations with Mrs. J. A. Rosen, DE. 1705. Arthur Simon will preside. Taking part when Professor Jacob R. Marcus was the guest lecturer of the Second Annual Institute on Judaism were: Professor W. A. Gifford of the United Theological College, Rev. Dr. R. Leslie Ferguson, Rev. Dr. W. P. McCutcheon, Minister of the First Baptist Church, John S. Anthony, Principal of Baron Byng High School, Rev. Dr. William Orr Mulligan, Moderator of Presbyterian Synod; Rev. F. W. Kerr, Minister of St. Andrews United Church, Professor W. A. Ferguson, Principal of Diocesan College, Dr. Stern who paid tribute to the late Arthur Carlile, Bishop of Montreal, who last year was one of the sponsors of the Institute and the guest speaker at the luncheon. Among those who attended were: Arthur Simon, Rev. G. L. Hurst, Rev. Dr. W. A. Gifford, Victor E. Curtis, Mrs. Elsie R. Smith, A. E. Luffingham, Rev. Stanley S. Smith, Rev. W. F. Rilling, Miss Effie P. Arbury, Rev. Edmund J. Thompson, Mrs. M. T. Healam, Miss Janet M. Dorney, Rabbi Dr. David Weiss, Rev. James R. Simpson, Rev. Cyril H. Adair, Rev. Robert C. Katsunoff, Rev. John D. Ellis, Rev. George F. Dewey, Miss Flora M. Steele, Karl Goldberg, D. W. Terry, Rev. Kenneth Naylor, Rev. G. W. Goth, Rev. Edward H. Maddocks, Miss Wilma H. Gardner, Miss Olive S. Sparling, DeCourcy H. Rayner, M. A. Stephens, Rev. G. N. Standish, Rev. D. Victor Warner, Rev. J. R. King, H. R. Barary, George Hollinger, Rev. Ratsa R. Allen, Rev. Dr. T. W. Jones, Rev. Michael Fisher, I. S. Isaacs, Rev. J. G. Joyce, Rev. Rabbi E. Klotzkin, Rabbi Solomon Irwin, Rev. Arthur J. Marshall, Rev. F. Swanhuisenne, Rev. Dr. A. Lloyd Smith, Vladimir Grossman, Rev. Harry G. Tuttle, Rev. W. Aldworth Ferguson, H. M. Caiserman, Professor R. B. Y. Scott, Rev. H. Este, A. M. McPhee, Dr. N. Janas, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Berk, Dr. Manfred Saalheimer, Lawrence Marks, Dr. John Hughes.

Chamisho Oser Bishvat marks the day on which the Achdoth Yisroel movement was founded a year ago by its leader, Rabbi A. M. Hershberg, above, leader, Zeirai Dath W'Daath, who came to Montreal as a refugee from Poland via Russia and Japan. Rabbi Hershberg was the dean of the Talmudical Academy of Lublin, Poland, and is the author of the book "Machaiveth Hakodesh" and other volumes on rabbinical subjects. For the first anniversary celebration the committee was: S. Meistal, N. Friedman, president of Zeirai Dath W'Daath, P. Mandlecorn, B. Mandlecorn, Jacob Delicher, Meyer Roth, B. Goldstein, H. Naimer, Jacob Ritchler, and Sh. Ritchler. Speakers were Rabbi P. Hirshprung, of the Adas Yeshurun Congregation, Rabbis I. Weinberg and L. Kramer, and the principal speaker, Rabbi Hershberg. Music was under the supervision of Cantor E. Schlepack.

• **WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE,** Service Men's Centre volunteers must register at the office, 1511 Bishop Street, on week days only between 3 and 4 p.m. Junior hostesses register Sunday only between 11:30 and 12:30 a.m. Besides the usual dance and entertainment nights, Willie Bekstein will play the piano for the Sunday afternoon tea dance. A party night was sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. L. Reitman. Total registration for the week, 582. Donations of cakes, cookies, apples, tickets for hockey games, plays, concerts, theatres, etc., welcome. Individual or organization sponsors for a party night either Wednesday or Saturday, call Mrs. L. Phillips, We. 6856. V-Bundles of Montreal: Mrs. M. Aronson, chairman, reported that 1,734 articles had been repaired and mended, 908 articles made of new materials and stressed the need for workers to sew in the Old People's Home on Esplanade Avenue. Comforts Fund: Due to the increase in the numbers of men overseas, Mrs. M. Hyman, co-chairman with Mrs. S. Ostbloom, pointed out the need for sponsors for hosts, and that 918 boxes shipped January 12 were packed and shipped in one and a half days. Blood Donor Drive: For speakers in connection with the Red Cross drive, call Allan Brodtman, Sr. Donations to the Comforts Fund were received from: Women's Auxiliary, Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Mrs. E. Solomon, $10; Emet Brith Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. S. Schwartz, $20; Chevra Kadisha Sisterhood, Mrs. P. Steinberg, $13.87; Ladies Hikar Cholim Society, Mrs. F. Beckman, $8.83; Jewish Junior Welfare League, Mrs. B. Lande, $5; Miss Diana Stein, $2; Mrs. L. Field, $2; Kin Club, Mrs. A. Monk, $11.20; Mrs. L. Hirsig, $18.40; United Talmud Torahs Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. M. Usher, $4; Mothers' Unit, Hospital of Hope, Mrs. M. Usher, $5; Mr and Mrs. Samuel Kahn, $4; Mount Sinai Unit No. 20, Mrs. L. Schechter, $5; Self-Study Group, Mrs. I. Tannenbaum, $6; Canadian Hebrew Sick Benefit Association, Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. H. Rubin, $4; E. Finer, $2; Busy Fingers Club, Mrs. I Bald, $25; Temple Emanu-El Sisterhood, Mrs. D. R. Miller, $10. Hart Wineb, of Toronto, $2; Upsilon Lambda Phi Fraternity, Lewis J. Mandson, $4; Homler Victory Auxiliary, Mrs. W. Udashkin, $30; Zionist Order Habonim, N. Vainish, $5; Sisterhood of the Hebrew Protective Association, Mrs. M. Ulens, $3.00; Friday Club, Mrs. A. S. Solomon, $5; Mrs. J. Pollick, $2; Pioneer Women's Organization, Mrs. A. Lerman, $40; Mrs. L. Engelberg (Club of 8 Mah Jong Players), $20. Names of any donors omitted were sent to the Review incomplete.

• Mrs. B. Sharad entertained at a tea at her home, 4682 Jeanne Mance Street, in aid of the Canadian Aid To Russia Fund. Mah jong and bridge were played, $10 being donated by twenty-five guests present.

• **TUESDAY NIGHT MAH JONG GROUP** held a card and mah jong party for Canadian Aid To Russia Fund. Hostesses were: Mesdames M. Ellenbogen, S. Schaffer, A. Ship, L. Silver, D. Nish, H. Shoob, R. Levy, S. Schwartz, L. Segal, and $25 was donated.

• **SHAAR HASHOMAYIM SYNAGOGUE,** Dr. H. Abramowitz, Rabbi: Women's Auxiliary on Wednesday, February 10, at 2:45 p.m., will have as guest speaker Rabbi Charles Bender, of Adath Israel Congregation. Subject: "Literature As An Influence." Friends invited. Parent-Teachers' Association program on Wednesday, February 17, at 8:15 p.m., includes an Information Please Contest between pupils of Religious School and of the Talmud Torah. Discussion on youth and modern Jewish parents. Dr. H. Abramowitz, Dr. Rachel Chait Wasserman, Harvey Golden, Lewis K. Freedman, Samuel J. Leibowitz will participate. Miss Mona Bronfman, who was in charge of the sale of raffles for "Miss 1943" announced that pupils of the Religious School raised over $400. The doll was won by Miss Berthe Prevost, and the total raised was $1,500. First prize for the sale of raffle booklets went to Ernest Hirschheimer, who sold twenty-two; second prize to Miss [illegible], who sold twenty.

• **YOUNG JUDAEA:** Jordan Girls Club banquet was held at the Judaean Centre, with Mrs. L. Miller as guest speaker, who was introduced by Edward Weigenberg, president of Young Judaea, and thanked by Philip Bramson, supervisor of the club. Nathan Shuster, national vice-president, gave a toast to Young Judaea, and Miss Shaindle Stipelman, national secretary, replied. Miss Helen Elman sang Palestinian songs and led in community Hebrew singing. Mr. and Mrs. P. Bramson, who were mainly responsible for this gathering, were thanked; also Mrs. M. Wagner, of Montreal Hadassah, Nina Schostopovitch and Libya Malitz of the Social Committee. Miss Ruth Field was master of ceremonies. Dancing and games.

• **HADASSAH:** Chapters meeting Monday, February 9, at 2:30 p.m., are: Adath Israel, mah jong and bridge at the home of Mrs. D. Rabin, 1781 Lajoie Avenue; Central, bridge and mah jong at Judaean House, with Mrs. B. G. Weinberg and Mrs. J. Steinberg as hostesses; Esther Rachel Naverich at the home of Mrs. S. Solomon, 5279 St. Urbain Street; Miriam Breinin Ortenberg at the home of Mrs. R. Barsky, 774 McEachran Avenue, with Miss Sarah Kaplansky as the guest of the chapter; North End at the home of Mrs. D. Levitsky, 5265 de l'Epee Avenue; Queen Esther at the home of Mrs. I. Goldman, 5170 Jeanne Mance Street; Shaar Hashomayim at the home of Dr. Anne Tarshis Batshaw, 4358 Montrose Avenue, with "British Policy In Palestine" by Dr. Paul L. Hanes; Rachael Levinson at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Mrs. J. Dinowitzer, hostess. Chapter meeting Monday, February 9, at 8:30 is: Rachel Anna Leavy at the home of Mrs. J. Reiffe, 301 Edward Charles Street. Chapter meeting Tuesday, February 9, at 2:30 is: Shoshana at Judaean House, 5224 Park Avenue, bridge with Mrs. S. Lazarus as hostess. Junior Hadassah announces that the silver tray, door prize of the victory carnival, still unclaimed. The winning number is 1784.

• **MACCABEAN CIRCLE,** McGill University. Mervyn L. Weiner, president, will meet on Sunday, February 7, in the McGill Union, at 2.30 p.m. Prof. Forrest La Violette, of the sociology department of the university, will speak on "The Family And Social Reconstruction." The Circle will hold its March of Dimes, proceeds to go for the McGill contribution to the International Students' Service fund. Miss Tamar Shine and David Schwartzman will be the debaters for the Circle against the Queen's University Hillel Foundation, at an open meeting of Mount Royal Lodge, Bnai Brith, at the end of the month.

• **EZRAS NOSHEIM TALMUD TORAH** meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Barash, 5670 Park Avenue, on Wednesday, February 10, at 2.30 p.m.

• **BETH DAVID SISTERHOOD,** convenorship of their president, Mrs. Max Segal, sponsored a bridge and mah jong for Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, realizing $200. A raffle of a quilted silk house coat donated by Mrs. S. Lupovich was won by Mrs. Joseph Rosen, Sherbrooke Street West. Next meeting at the home of Mrs. J. Rosenthal, 735 Davaar Avenue, on February 10, at 2.30 p.m.

• Rabbi Martin M. Perley, former Montrealer and graduate of McGill University, has been inducted at the U.S. army and navy hospital as first lieutenant and will report to the United States army chapains' school at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Perelmuter, 2247 Maplewood Avenue. He was born in Philadelphia and attended Alfred Joyce and Strathcona schools here before entering McGill. Rabbi Perley was ordained in 1934 at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City. While in Australia he married Male Clemants, who wrote "Not By Bread Alone," "Without My Gloves" and other works. Rabbi Perley is a brother of Rabbi H. Perelmuter, linguist and author of Johnstown, Pa., who is also a graduate of McGill University, where another brother, Bernard, is a student.

• **CLUB TANDEM** musicale at 4241 Clark Street, Sunday, February 7, at 8.30 p.m., will give proceeds to war services. Boys and girls, ages 18 to 25, invited. Prospective members call Moe Rosenzweig, Cr. 3491.

• **CHILDREN'S REFUGEE FUND** donation of $32 to Canadian Aid to Russia came from: Mesdames J. Bloomfield, A. Berbrier, S. Seltman, W. Berbrier, B. Victor, S. Blitzer, D. Zidulka, B. Ruskin, L. Ginsberg, D. Better, A. Morantz, H. Glazick, D. Coppel, S. Gerodetsky.

• **JEWISH CENTRE,** Isidor Wechsler, rabbi; Friday, February 5, services, at 5.30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.; sermon, "Law And Order" at 10.30; Oneg Shabbos for young boys and girls, 4 p.m.; services, 5 p.m.; Shalshudos celebration, 5.30 p.m.; services, 6.20 p.m. Sunday, services, 9 a.m., Bible Study, 8 p.m. Refreshments and entertainment by the Sisterhood.

• **JEWISH JUNIOR WELFARE LEAGUE** open tea meeting at the Montefiore Club, on Monday, February 8, at 2.30, presents Miss Judith Carinov, pianist. Friends invited. Partial list of subscribers is: Mesdames B. Lande, M. Brah, M. Eliasoph, A. Gerstenfeld, R. Litwin, H. Kirsch, R. Kramer, F. Alexander, M. Cosbof, A. Shulman, C. Rothman, M. Rotnick, B. Finestone, L. Richmond, D. Rubin, A. Gold, D. Jacobs, H. Lande, E. Berkoff, L. Saibath, H. Balinsky, J. Gordon, H. Zuckon, H. Crose, S. Zuckon, L. Kirsch, D. Kaufman, J. Weiser, M. Benner, E. Yapke, C. Crellinstein, J. Richer, Misses Ida Cohen, Evelyn Silver, Sylvia Kleinberg, Lila Blumberg.

• **BNAI BRITH** Mount Royal Women's Auxiliary No. 267 will hold a meeting of the Current Events and Book Review Group on Tuesday evening, February 9, at the home of Mrs. M. Weinstein, 4367 Sherbrooke Street West. Max Bailey will review a current book on Soviet Russia. Discussion.

TORONTO

Toronto Meetings

(Continued from Page Six)

• Girls, 17-19 to form social club. Call Miss Lillian Berman, LI. 6974, from 6-7 p.m.

• Boys, 18-20 to form social club. Ian Gold, Me. 5174, from 6-7 p.m.

• **HADASSAH:** Pearle Goodfellow Chapter celebrated its third anniversary at the Murray House. The president, Mrs. H. E. Lepofsky, received guests, and the vice-president, Mrs. D. Fagot, presented her with a leather bill-fold. Social convenor, Mrs. M. Sokoloff, arranged a quiz program, assisted by Mrs. S. Sperling, which was won by Mrs. J. Saul. Mrs. M. Sokoloff and Mrs. B. Tobias donated a birthday cake. Mrs. D. Rosen reported on Red Cross knitting. Junior Hadassah have as patrons for the Tombola Dance, February 6, at the Zionist Centre, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. F. C. Conboy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rotenberg, Rabbi and Mrs. Samuel Sachs, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Markson, Mr. and Mrs. David Dunkelman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glass, K.C., M.P.P., Dr. and Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Adelberg, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dolgoff, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jahnson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kert, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kronick, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rotenberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Samuels, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Sherman. Proceeds go to the Canadian Hadassah War Services Fund, which provides blood banks for the Empire forces in Egypt and the Near East, hostels and recreational equipment for the P.A.T.S., the women's army in Palestine.

• **WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE:** Presidents and executives of all Jewish women's organizations have been invited to an open house at the Congress Servicemen's Club, 64 St. George Street, on February 10, at 2:00 p.m. which serves some 1,200 men and women in the Armed Forces every week without any preference for race color or creed. The Women's War Efforts Committee is sending Passover comfort boxes overseas. The need is urgent due to rationing in Britain and the Committee has issued a call for sponsors. Every box contains food stuff, candles, toilet articles, and accessories such as socks and handkerchiefs. Comfort boxes are sent monthly in the name of their donors to men listed in the honour roll of the Congress as serving with the Canadian Army overseas. Congress office wants to be advised of men newly arrived overseas and new Jewish enlistments. Dr. Josef Dunner, sociologist and correspondent of European newspapers, is lecturing in Ontario under the auspices of the Central Division. He is an authority on contemporary world problems and has travelled and lectured throughout Europe. Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. Dr. Dunner, who was forced to flee Germany when Hitler came to power, is descended from a famous rabbinical family. Upon his arrival in the United States Dr. Dunner was invited to work with the Brookings Institute in Washington as a result of his book on the European labor situation which was written in 1935. He was accompanied to Ontario centres by Samuel Kronick, Alfred Greene and Henry Rosenberg. The London committee was: Bernard Wolf, Samuel Harris, Irving Ainsley, I. Siskind, who accompanied him to St. Thomas. Dr. Dunner will shortly visit Niagara Falls, Kenora, Sudbury, and Timmins. Menachem Ribalow, editor of Hadoar and distinguished journalist in the Hebrew-Yiddish press, will speak at an evening sponsored by the Educational Committee, on Sunday, February 7 at 8:30 p.m. Rabbi Samuel Sachs, Chairman, will preside. This series of evenings has been arranged by I. Rabinovitch, Director of the Educational Committee. A bibliography of all the literature in the office on the question of Christian-Jewish relationship has been sent out to the communities from Halifax to Detroit. Literature has been placed in the public library of Belleville through the efforts of E. I. Shapiro. H. Shapiro of Stratford is negotiating for the acceptance of reading matter in the public library there.

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HONEY CRISP

one tablespoon shortening
one-half cup honey
two cups sifted flour
one-quarter teaspoon ground allspice
one-half teaspoon salt
one-quarter teaspoon ground cloves
one-half teaspoon ground cinnamon
one-quarter cup bran cereal, slightly crushed
one teaspoon baking soda

Put shortening into a saucepan with honey, and bring to a boil for one minute. Mix sifted flour with soda, salt, allspice and cloves, combine with cooled honey mixture, and add crushed cereal. Roll up and chill in refrigerator before slicing. Bake in a moderate oven of 350° for ten minutes.

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MARRIAGES

Markovitz-Shulemson

The marriage of Miss Rosalyn Shulemson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Shulemson, 5150 Decarie Boulevard, to Dr. William Markovitz, of Brookmount, Maryland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Markovitz, of Chicago, Ill., took place on January 28, at one o'clock, in the study of Rabbi Henry Segal in Washington, D.C. The bride was gowned in powder blue sheer wool, with matching hat, and brown accessories. She was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Shulemson, of Montreal, and the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Markovitz. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Philip Booth, in Washington, D.C., where gladioli were used for decoration. Dr. and Mrs. Markovitz left on their wedding trip to New York. They will reside at 6301 Broad Street, Brookmount, Maryland, and the bride will continue her duties at the British Embassy in Washington. Dr. Markovitz is an astronomer at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C.

Ditkofsky-Tunis

The marriage of Miss Ruth Tunis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tunis, to Corporal Harry Ditkofsky, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ditkofsky, 5597 Jeanne Mance Street, took place at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue on January 17, at half-past six o'clock, with Rev. H. Denberg officiating, assisted by Rev. L. Syrak. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white satin floor-length gown, with high neckline, Chantilly lace yoke, full-length sleeves with points at the wrists, shirred bodice, long waist, and full skirt extending into a five-yard circular train. Her headdress consisted of a seed pearl crown, and a finger-tip-length veil edged with lace. She carried a bible covered with white orchids and streamers of ribbon and baby's-breath. The maid of honor, was Miss Edna Tunis, sister of the bride, who was her only attendant. She wore an azure blue crepe dinner gown, matching Juliet cap, and a sheaf of American Beauty roses. The best man was A.C.1 Philip Ditkofsky. The ushers were Sgt. John Burns, Cpl. Samuel Ditkofsky, Cpl. Dave Becker, Cpl. Paul Harden, L.A.C. John Walker, L.A.C. Sol. Milstein, A.C. 2 Sidney Taylor, and A.C.2 Abe Shragie, all of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The page boy was Michael Kornfein, wearing an air force uniform. The synagogue was decorated with baskets of roses, carnations, ferns, and white ribbons. The wedding music was supplied by a choir, and "Barcarge" was sung to organ accompaniment. For dinner and dancing, an orchestra played. A reception was held in the community hall. Covers were laid for two hundred and twenty-five guests, at tables decorated with roses, carnations, and pom-poms. The bride's mother wore a plum colored velvet floor-length gown, with hat and veil to match, and a corsage of orchids. The groom's mother wore a blue velvet floor-length gown, matching hat with sequin-studded crown, and a matching veil, and a corsage of orchids. The couple went on their honeymoon trip to the Laurentian Mountains, the bride travelling in a suede colored crepe two-piece suit, Hudson seal coat, with black accessories, and silver fox muff with a corsage of roses. The couple will reside at 5387 Jeanne Mance Street. Out-of-town guests were, A.C.1 Philip Ditkofsky, of Bagerville; Sgt. John Burns and Cpl. David Becker, of St. John's; Cpl. Paul Harden, of Burtch, Ont.; and L.A.C. John Walker, of Toronto.

Field-Kohos

The marriage of Miss Helene Ernestine Kohos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kohos, Notre Dame de Grace, to Jack Kimmer Field, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Kimmer Field, Esplanade Avenue, took place at the home of the bride's parents, 4596 Kingston Avenue, on Saturday, December 26, at eight o'clock, Rabbi H. Abramowitz officiating. Only immediate members of the family were present. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white crepe street-length dress, with high neckline, three-quarter-length sleeves, fitted bodice trimmed with gold sequins, and a draped skirt. Her hat of white ostrich tips had a shoulder-length veil of tulle, and she carried a bouquet of white carnations and lilies-of-the-valley. The maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Ellis, wore a two-piece wool suit of burnt orange, velvet hat of harmonizing color, and a corsage of Talisman roses. The best man was Harry Kimmer Field, brother of the groom. Roses, carnations and palms were used for house decoration. The bride's mother wore a two-piece suit of aquamarine crepe with a feather hat to match, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. The groom's mother wore a black crepe dress with a turquoise bodice, black hat with turquoise trimming, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. The honeymoon was spent at Lac Beauport, and at the Chateau Frontenac, in Quebec City, the bride travelling in a blue wool dress, with matching hat, Persian lamb coat, and black accessories. The couple have taken up residence at 4566 Kingston Avenue.

Cayne-Riven
Segalowitz-Riven

At a double wedding ceremony held on January 31 at five o'clock in the Prince of Wales Salon of the Windsor Hotel, with the Reverend Herman Abramowitz, D.D., officiating, the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Riven were married, Miss Jeanette Rhoda Riven to Corporal Nathan Alexander Cayne, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cohen, Decarie Boulevard, and Miss Sylvia Bernice Riven to Corporal Norman Samuel Segalowitz, R.C.C.S., son of the late H. Segalowitz, and of Mrs. Segalowitz, of Ottawa. Louis Klayman played the wedding music. The Salon, lighted with tapers in tall candelabra, was decorated with palms and spring flowers. Mr. Riven gave his daughters in marriage. Miss Jeanette Riven wore a gown of white mousseline de soie having a lace bodice and a skirt finishing in a long train. Her three-quarter-length veil of tulle illusion was held by a headdress of orange blossoms and white leaves and she carried a mother-of-pearl Bible tied with two mauve orchids and having freesia caught to the markers. Miss Cecile Shamo, as maid of honor, wore a frock of periwinkle blue crepe having a heart-shaped neckline, and a headdress of blue flowers with a matching veil. She carried a bouquet of Virginia carnations and buddleia. Mac. T. Cayne acted as best man for his brother. Miss Sylvia Riven was gowned in white brocaded taffeta fashioned with a high neckline, having a small Peter Pan collar, and the skirt extending in a train. Her three-quarter-length veil of tulle illusion was held by orange blossoms and white leaves and she carried a mother-of-pearl Bible tied with two mauve orchids and freesia. Mrs. I. Morrell, of New York, was her sister's matron of honor and wore a dress of rose chiffon, with matching crepe bodice, and a small cap of gold sequins, and she carried a bouquet of rose carnations and blue forget-me-nots. Sergeant A. Silverman, R.C.A.F., was best man for his brother-in-law. Miss Eileen Rivers, as her sisters' bridesmaid, was in a frock of pink net having a brocaded taffeta bodice with a heart-shaped neckline. Her matching veil of tulle illusion was held by a head-

Mrs. Howard Murray Benson, of Montreal, was Miss Anita Berman, daughter of Mrs. Laura Berman and the late I. I. Berman, of Toronto, and formerly of Winnipeg. Mr. Benson is the son of Mrs. Dora Benson of New York.

dress of pink rosebuds and she carried an old-fashioned nosegay of Butterfly roses, pink forget-me-nots, lined with blue ribbon. Corinne White, Gerald White, Manuel Fineman, Edward B. Vineberg, Corporal Harold Cohen, Corporal Sidney Selig and Private Moe Rosentzweig acted as ushers. Mrs. Riven, the brides' mother, was gowned in taupe grey crepe trimmed with pink beading, with a grey hat with blue and pink flowers and a blue veil, and a corsage bouquet of Cattleya orchids. Mrs. Cohen, mother of Corporal Cayne, was in an Alice blue gown of crepe trimmed with silver sequins and a matching hat with blue flowers and veil, and a corsage of Cattleya orchids. Mrs. Segalowitz, mother of Corporal Segalowitz, wore a gown having a peach colored bodice and a black chiffon skirt, a black hat trimmed with peach flowers and a black veil and a corsage bouquet of Cattleya orchids. The reception was held in the Prince of Wales Salon followed by dinner in the York Room where the brides' table was arranged with tapers and spring flowers. Later both couples left for New York, Mrs. Cayne travelling in a wool suit with bottle green skirt and rust jacket, a beige blouse and a green hat trimmed with rust veiling. She wore a black Persian lamb coat and a corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Segalowitz travelled in a wool suit with a black and white checked skirt and red jacket under a raccoon coat, a matching hat, and a corsage of orchids. The out-of town guests included: Mrs. A. Segalowitz, Captain and Mrs. H. J. Harris, Sgt. and Mrs. A. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Swedlove, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zolkowitz, Corporal and Mrs. S. Selig, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stein, Miss Marion Stein and Miss Libby Stein, I. Aaron, E. Shapiro, and Lieutenant N. Simmons, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. I. Morrell, Mrs. Rose Morrell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Symansky, Troy, N.Y.; Mr and Mrs. Joseph Simon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. N. Rabin, L.A.C. I. Eisenstat, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bernstein, Kingston, Ont.; Mrs. A. Abelson, Mr. and Mrs B. Goldberg, Brighton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Solomon, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Segalowitz, Arvida, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Abagov, Mr. and Mrs. P. Abagov, Mrs. E. Abagov, Cornwall, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. I. Fuain and Miss Betty Fuain, Egnaville, Ont.; and Private A. Cohen and Private M. Rosentzveig, Huntingdon.

Malkin-Palefsky

The marriage of Miss Revs Palefsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Palafsky, 5723 Jeanne Mance Street, to Sydney Malkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Malkin, 4688 de Bullion Street, took place at the bride's home, 5723 Jeanne Mance Street, on January 24, at half past three o'clock, Rabbi I. Weinblatt officiating, assisted by Rabbi Elias Flaxman. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white silk jersey afternoon dress, with "V" neckline, shirred yoke, three-quarter-length sleeves brought to points, tight-fitting bodice, with buttons down the the front, and gored skirt. A spray of lilies-of-the-valley held her three-quarter-length veil, and she carried a bible covered with orchids and streamers. The maid of honor was Miss Beatrice Palefsky, sister of the bride, who wore a two-piece Kelly green afternoon dress, a headdress of yellow daffodils with a gold colored veil, and a corsage of yellow daffodils. The best man was Alex Malkin. "Because" was sung. A reception was held at the bride's home, and the table was decorated with a centre-piece of assorted flowers. The bride's mother wore a two-piece royal blue crepe afternoon dress, blue feather hat, and a corsage of baby orchids. The groom's mother wore a maroon afternoon dress, black hat, and corsage of baby orchids. The couple went to Toronto, the bride travelling in a sports ensemble with luggage to accessories—raccoon coat and a corsage of orchids. Out-of-town guests were L.A.C. Harry Wolfe, of Brooklyn, N.S.; and Pte. S. Malkin, of Camp Borden, Ontario.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Sukky, 4629 St. Urbain Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Nettie, to Spr. Sidney Weinstein, R.C.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Weinstein, 5661 Hutchison Street.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Starr(tsa), 4632 Jeanne Mance Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Esther, to Maurice, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Blatt, Napoleon Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rosenzweig, 3535 de Bullion Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Saul Simon Gartenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Gartenberg, St. Urbain Street.

The engagement of Ethel, youngest daughter of Mrs. P. Druxerman, 5013 Victoria Avenue, formerly of Winnipeg, and the late Frank Druxerman, to Thomas Greenspon, youngest son of Samuel Greenspon, 5530 Westbourne Avenue, and the late Mrs. Martha Greenspon, is announced.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Arthur Irving Bronstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bronstein, 3518 Prudhomme Avenue, will be called to the reading of the Law on February 6, at Shaare Zion Synagogue. They will be at home at the synagogue on Sunday, February 7, from five to eight.

Harold Shaer, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shaer, 1302 Lajoie Avenue, will be called to the reading of the Law on Saturday, February 13, at New Beth Yehuda Synagogue. Reception on Sunday, February 21.

Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dickstein, 5656 Woodbury Avenue, was called to the reading of the Law, on January 30, at Adath Yeshurun Synagogue, St. Urbain Street. Mr. and Mrs. Dickstein contributed $100 each to the Jewish National Fund, Polish Jewish Refugee Fund, Jewish People's Schools; and $25 to the Free Loan of the synagogue.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Ensor, of Los Angeles, California, formerly of Montreal, on December 31, a daughter, Andrea, sister of David Ernest.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Greene, of Albany, N.Y., (nee Tillie Suchachesky, of Montreal) a daughter, Risa Lynn, sister of Bayla Merle. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Greene, Albany, N.Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Suchachesky, Esplanade Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lewinson, Sherbrooke Street West, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, Robert Paul.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tinkler (nee Pearl Miller) St. Urbain Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 8, a son, Michael Bernard. Grandparents are S. Tinkler, Querbes Avenue; and Mrs. E. Miller, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Bornstein (nee Clara Krakow) Lajoie Apartments, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 6, a son, Frederick, brother of Joyce. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Krakow, Lajoie Avenue; and Mrs. C. H. Bernstein, of Poland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Shapsonick (nee Goldye Grobman) City Hall Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on January 18, a son, Daniel. Grandparents are Mrs. D. Shapsonick, City Hall Avenue; and Mrs. R. Grobman, City Hall Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bassel (nee Hilda Tucker), Esplanade Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on January 22, a daughter, Gloria Rita, sister of Robert. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Tucker, Esplanade Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bassel, Wellington Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Radow (Radowelsky) (nee Ann Romisher), St. Famille Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 20, a girl, Gertrude. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Romisher, Esplanade Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Radowelsky, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Saniel I. Mirman (nee Malka Shalkowitz), Esplanade Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 7, a son, Benton Samuel. Grandparent is Mrs. Chinka Shalkowitz.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Stein, Saranac Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, on January 20, a son, Lawrence, brother of Mark and David. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Boldovitch, City Hall Avenue; and Mrs. M. Stein, de l'Epee Avenue.

DEATHS

The death of Jacob Brodsky occurred on January 27, at 5387 St. Lawrence Boulevard, in his 58th year. He is survived by his wife, Bella Burmash; and one sister, Mrs. J. Stein, of Montreal. He was a member of the Hebrew Sick Benefit Association. Funeral took place on January 29, from Paperman and Sons. Shiva at his home. Interment took place in the Hebrew Sick Cemetery, at Cartierville, with Rabbi S. Hershorn officiating.

The funeral of Section Officer Rose Goodman, R.C.A.F. (W.D.), who was killed last week in a flying accident near Claresholm, Alta., was held here from Paperman and Sons, on Tuesday, conducted by Rabbi Charles Bessier, R.C.A.F. chaplain. Interment was in the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery. The accident occurred while the plane was on flight from Lethbridge to No. 5 Service Flying Training School at Claresholm, where the pilot, P.O. F. D. Myers of Vancouver, and Section Officer Goodman were stationed. Cause of the crash is unknown. P.O. Myers was slightly injured. Section Officer Goodman was born in New Glasgow, N.S., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Goodman. She was educated here and at Dalhousie University. She enlisted in the air force in October, 1941, and received her preliminary training in Toronto. She was later sent as a sergeant instructor to Moncton and last spring to Alberta. She is survived by her parents and two sisters, Mrs. Irving Pink of Yarmouth and Anita, a student of Dalhousie University.

A graduate of Baron Byng High School and assistant scoutmaster of the Devonshire Bay Scout Troop, Sergeant I. Shulman, son of the late Issie Shulman, and Mrs. Shulman, of 5483 St. Dominique street, has been reported killed on active service. He received his wing at Guelph, Ont., and went overseas in January, 1942.

The death of Pearl Zelda Rosenberg Schachter occurred after a brief illness on Saturday, January 23, at the Montreal General Hospital (Western Division), in her thirty-first year. She is survived by her husband, Nathan Schachter; one daughter, Gertrude, aged seven; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Louis Rosenberg, of Montreal; four brothers, Jack, Saul, Harry, Isadore; one sister, Mattie. Funeral took place from Paperman and Sons, on Sunday, January 24. Shiva was at 5427 Hutchison Street. Interment took place at the Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery, at Cartierville, with Rabbi S. Hershorn officiating.

The death of Samuel Scheffer occurred suddenly on January 28. He is survived by his wife, Rachel Salomon; two sons, Louis, and Sigmn. Irving Scheffer (overseas); three daughters, Mrs. M. Mendelsohn, of Montreal, Mrs. O. Popik, of Ottawa, and Mrs. H. Morantz, of Toronto; five grandchildren; three brothers, David, Isidore, Max; two sisters, Mrs. L. Klinetsog and Mrs. L. Steinberg. Funeral took place on Thursday, January 28, from Paperman and Sons. Interment took place at Chevra Kadisha Cemetery, in Cartierville, with Rabbi S. Hershorn officiating.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Joseph Dubin and daughter wish to thank their relatives and friends for their kindness and sympathy in the recent loss of a dearly beloved husband and father, Joseph Dubin.

The family of the late Mrs. Louis Kliman, and Misses Rae and Harriet Morris wish to thank their friends and relatives for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent and bereavement.

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APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Starr, Lippincott Street, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Sydney, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Appleboum, Beatrice Street, to take place on February [illegible] at Beth Tzedec Synagogue.

IN MEMORIAM

In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Moses Hrenlin, who passed away February 8, 1930. Sadly missed and ever remembered by his wife, Ida, and daughters Evelyn and Jeannette.

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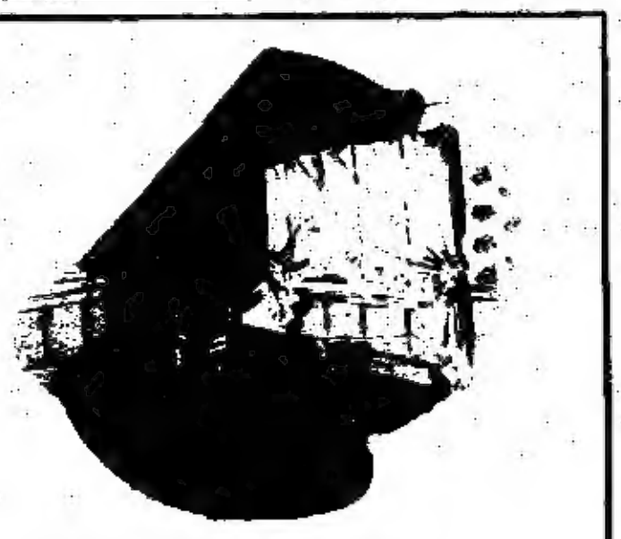

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TORONTO

Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Levy, formerly Miss Sue Mabenko, who were married in Montreal, have returned from the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Krim, Westover Hill Road, have returned home after spending ten days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Berg, Grenadier Road, spent a few days at Ste. Agathe, Quebec.

Mrs. Philip Drainin, of Whitby, is visiting in Florida.

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Pascal, High Park Boulevard, have left to take up residence in Ottawa where Dr. Pascal is interning at the General Hospital. Mrs. Pascal, nee Miss Doris Granatstein, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Granatstein, High Park Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Eskin, Avenue Road, spent some time in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gutman, Strathearn Road, have returned from a trip to Montreal, where they stopped at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubin, Avenue Road, are in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Cheritan Avenue, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bernstein, of Alexandria, Louisiana, for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Levi, Lonsdale Road, are in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. F. S. Hutner, Spadina Avenue, has left for California.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Brodey, Rushton Road, were in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. I. Fogel and daughters, Maureen and Constance, of New York, are spending ten days with the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woolf, Eglinton Avenue West.

Pte. Max Morris, of Debert, N.S., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Morris, 272 Rusholme Road, during his furlough, and will also spend a few days with his uncle and uni, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sidman, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lorie, Raglan Avenue, are on vacation in the Laurentian Mountains.

Miss Helen Goldstein, Rusholme Drive, has returned from Detroit, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Garfinkel.

Mrs. Irving Heft and son, Stanley Gordon, of Montreal, have returned home after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rabinber, Spadina Avenue.

Miss Ruth Schwartz, Rusholme Drive, has returned home after a ten day stay in Detroit, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clayman.

Mrs. Samuel Hotzman, of Chicago, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Schwartz, Winava Avenue, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lubotta, formerly of 347 Chrisleigh Boulevard, have taken up residence at 51 Dunloe Road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Schwartz, Winava Avenue, have returned from Montreal, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Handler, Rusholme Drive, returned from a ten day visit to Montreal.

Mrs. Samuel Disaberg, Galley Avenue, is spending a month in Florida.

Pte. and Mrs. Archie Otto, of London, formerly of Guelph, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nemoy, of Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Anger, Dundas Street West, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Katz, of Detroit, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Huron Street, had as their guests for a week, their nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Leader, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Misses Shirley Waxman and Bertha Mandel, of Hamilton, were guests of Miss Evelyn Macks, Borden Street, for a few days.

Misses Faye Rosengarten and Bernice Miller, of Buffalo, were guests of Miss Evelyn Dubiner, Bellevue Avenue, for a few days.

Pte. and Mrs. Archie Otto, of London, visited the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Lieutenant and Mrs. M. B. Nemoy, at their home in Brockville.

Misses Jeanette Leibovits, Dufferin Street, and Minnie Rose, Shaw Street, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kirsh, of St. Catharines, for a few days.

Miss Carole Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard, had as her guest for a few days, Miss Marcia Poltur, of Hamilton.

Miss Evelyn Dubiner, Bellevue Avenue, had as her guests, Misses Ethel Dulberg and Mona Yaffa, of Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Klain and daughter, Carol Lynne, have moved to their new home at 337 Whitmore Avenue.

A.W. 2 Doris Kates, R.C.A.F., (W.D.) spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Kates, Markham Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rubin and son, Allan, formerly of 273 Queen Street East, have taken up residence at 362 Winnett Avenue.

Mrs. Louis Lansky, of Blytheville, Arkansas, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Appleboum, Robert Street.

Corporal Nathan David Newman, U.S. Army, stationed at Reno, Nevada, Army Air Base, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nightingale, 288 Beverley Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Schwartz and son, David Michael, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schwartz, Winava Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Chum, Ardmore Road, gave a dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mirett, Davenport Road, gave a housewarming party.

Mrs. Maurice Shugar, Rosemary Road, entertained about fifteen friends at a housewarming.

Mrs. S. Levitt and Miss Sylvia Levitt entertained Miss Ruth Starr, a bride-elect of February 7, at tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goldman, Regian Avenue, gave a presentation dinner to honor Miss Shirley Tetef, a bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Morgan, Avenue Road, were at home to friends on their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. M. Manilla entertained Misses Ruth Starr and Carolyn Rice, brides-elect, at tea at Eaton's Round Room.

Mrs. H. Miller and Miss Freda Eskin entertained Miss Minerva Greenspun, of Paterson, N.J., at luncheon at the Georgian Room.

Mrs. M. Zimmerman gave a tea at the Royal York Hotel, honoring Miss Lillian Zimmerman, a bride-elect of February.

Misses Bernice Anger and Lillian Latowsky were hostesses at a personal shower for Mrs. Cecil Anger, formerly Miss Marcia Latowsky. About forty guests were present.

Mrs. H. Metter, Markham Street, was hostess at a presentation bridge for Miss Sylvia Rose, whose marriage to Ben. Estrin takes place on February 7. About eighteen guests were present.

Mrs. G. Lebovitch gave a family dinner to celebrate the marriage of her son, Corporal Hyman Lebovitch, to Miss Beatrice Coppelman, of London, England, which took place in London, on December 5.

Honoring Mrs. Cecil Anger, who was Miss Marcia Latowsky, Mesdames R. Anger, G. Hagelberg, S. Latowsky, and S. Winnick gave a miscellaneous shower for one hundred guests.

Miss Myna Unger entertained in honor of Miss Anne Goldberg, a bride-elect, at a personal shower. Those present were: Misses Fanny D. Goldman, Anne Goldman, Freda Sandlove, Evelyn Grossman and Sara Dubora and Mesdames P. Blumenfeld, B. Atkin, I. Kay, and L. Ambrose.

Mesdames M. Brandwein, A. Clorfman, J. Konman, W. Krones, J. Lesnick and M. Saltzman, and Misses Marjorie and Sylvia Laff, entertained at a presentation theatre and dinner for Miss Helen Silverstein, whose marriage to Irving Cooperberg takes place on March 7.

Mrs. J. Leibovitz, Dufferin Street, and Mrs. J. Shuster, Shaw Street, were hostesses at tea at Eaton's Round Room, honoring Miss Anne Puro, whose marriage to Sydney Chikofsky, R.C.A.F., takes place on February 6; and Mrs. Leonard Shapiro, who before her recent marriage was Miss Ethel Wainer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bergman, 310 Grace Street, celebrating the bar-mitzvah of their youngest son, Cecil, were hosts at Kiddush for about one hundred and sixty guests in the Assembly Hall of Men of England Synagogue. On Sunday, a buffet supper was served at home for about fifty guests. Mr. and Mrs. H. Gerston, brother-in-law and sister of the bar-mitzvah, assisted in receiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Handler, Rusholme Drive, celebrated their first wedding anniversary at a formal party at the Royal York Hotel. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. Bildner, Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Max Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Porter, Misses Bayla Rosen, Frances Dillick and Bayla Bildner; and David Silverman, Sol. Sobel and Karl Reesor.

Entertaining for Mrs. Cecil Katzman, formerly Miss Pauline Tepperman, were: Mesdames C. Israelson, L. Schwartz, W. Silverberg, S. Rife, R. Faber, Harry Pike, S. Bockneck, M. Weinberg, J. Doran, and Misses Jenny and Brina Lipson, at a presentation tea at the home of Mrs. J. Doran, Lonsmount Drive; Mrs. W. Silverberg, presentation tea at the Royal York Hotel for thirteen guests; Mr. and Mrs. S. Rife, presentation dinner; Mr. and Mrs. R. Faber, dinner; Mr. and Mrs. M. Kornbloom, presentation dinner; Miss Pearl Greenbaum, Oxford Street, personal shower; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Tepperman, Grace Street, presentation dinner.

Mrs. R. Kanein, 19 Hawarden Crescent, was hostess at a dinner at the Murray House in honor of the bar mitzvah of her son, Murray. About eighty guests were present. Mrs. Kanein received in a gown of black jersey with brocaded bodice and corsage of roses, assisted by Mrs. H. Rose, in black and gold crepe and corsage of roses, and Mrs. H. Fraser in black crepe and corsage of red roses. Moses Handelman was toastmaster, and L. Fraser, grandfather of the bar-mitzvah; Mrs. Kanein, his mother; and Hyman Gask, a friend of the bar-mitzvah, spoke.

Mrs. B. Ungerch and daughters, Mrs. Joseph Rodd and Miss Sadie Ungerch, were hostesses at a luncheon at the Belvin, honoring Miss Ethel Ungerch, whose marriage to Marcus Orkin, of Montreal, takes place the latter part of February. Mrs. Ungerch wore a two-piece black crepe dress, trimmed with gold sequins, and corsage of roses; Mrs. Rood was in black, trimmed with sequins, and corsage of roses; and Miss Sadie Ungerch wore a two-piece black dress trimmed with turquoise and red, and corsage of red roses. The honorees were powder blue crepe, and corsage of orchids. About one hundred guests were there.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lapzer, Gerrard Street East, were hosts at a dinner and reception at Chudleigh House in celebration of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Marvin. About one hundred and eighty-five guests were present, those from out-of-town being: Lieutenant and Mrs. Sam Seltzer, Fort Devens, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Offstein, of St. Catharines; and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Pollack, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sobie, and Mrs. L. Rosenfeld, of Hamilton. Mrs. Lapzer wore a dinner gown of black crepe, with draped bodice and sequin clasp, and feathers in her hair. Assisting at the bar were Robert Freeman, Samuel Glazer, Isidore Isakowitch, and Ben. Friedman. Jack Samuels was master of ceremonies, and Rabbi Samuel Sachs, D. Louis Harris, Lieutenant Ben. Seltzer, the bar-mitzvah, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lapzer, Ben. Friedman, and Lionel Lapzer spoke.

Pilot Officer Max Kogon, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Kogon, 578 Clendenan Avenue, Toronto, is twenty-two years old and enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in November, 1941. He received his wings on December 2, 1942, and his commission on December 5. He attended Humberside Collegiate. Word has just been received of his safe arrival overseas.

—Gainsboro Studio

Mr. and Mrs. William Freedman, 235 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

—Aber Studio

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Gryfe, Sussex Street, on January 18, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Barbara. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Gryfe, Augusta Avenue; and Mrs. A. Price, Sussex Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ber Lev (nee Hilda Fruitman), 28 Borden Street, on December 30, at Women's College Hospital, a son, Jacob Julius. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Fruitman, Borden Street; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Lev, Denison Square.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ruby (nee Frances Plener), 207 Clinton Street, on January 28, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Seymour Stanley. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Plener, Clinton Street; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Ruby, of Montreal; Mrs. C. Share, of Montreal, is a great-grand-grandmother.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving D. Nikleah, of Montreal, (nee Cecilia Marks, of Toronto) on January 31, at Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Kestenberg (nee Belle Nurrol) at Toronto General Hospital, on January 28, twin sons.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohn, Harper Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Dolly, to Sgt. Richard A. Tarshis, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Tarshis, Clarendon Avenue, the marriage to take place on February 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Madger, 59 Howland Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty, to Bon., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Halperin, 723 Bloor Street West, the marriage to take place on April 4.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Joseph Dubin and daughter, of Montreal, wish to thank their relatives and friends for their kindness and sympathy to the recent loss of a dearly beloved husband and father, Joseph Dubin.

● TORONTO MEETINGS ●

● **HEVRAH FARBAND LADIES' AUXILIARY**: Installation meeting heard reports on the tea at the home of Mrs. B. Metter, Robert Street, for Youth Aliyah and Red Cross. Officers of 1942 did not accept presentations, but had the money, $80, donated to Aid To Russia Fund. Mrs. B. Metter installed: chairman, Mrs. N. Rabin; ex-chairman, Mrs. H. Hemstreet; Mesdames I. Saltzman, S. Newman, J. Shoom, B. Hoffman, S. Pollack, D. Lightstone, D. Sheer, B. Simon, S. Golden, H. Kovinsky, J. Manheim, H. Charniak, J. Coppa, M. Lipschitz, A. Gelfand, I. Lapchitz, P. Mirkin, A. Cohen, M. Goldman.

● Mrs. S. Kramer, 288 Shaw Street, was hostess at a social for fifty guests, in aid of Russian Relief.

● **SHAW STREET SYNAGOGUE** and Ladies' Auxiliary are holding a joint installation dinner Sunday, February 7, at 6 p.m. Victor Goodman, is president of the men's organization; Mrs. S. Heisel, president of the auxiliary.

● **CLUB SHO-DEL** entertained at a presentation tea to honor Mrs. Cecil Kaisman, formerly Miss Pauline Tepperman.

● Mrs. Tutzi Haspel Seguin, European artist, is having an art exhibition at the Arts Club, 12 Asquith Avenue, February 6 to February 27. On Sunday, February 14, from 3 to 6 p.m., all proceeds go to Youth Aliyah. Public invited.

● Henry Rosenberg will speak on "A United Community" at Adath Israel Congregation, 557 Bathurst Street, Friday, February 5, at 9 p.m. Rabbi A. Kelman will be chairman and Cantor D. Glick will conduct singing. All invited.

● **SHAAREI SHOMAYIM CONGREGATION** and Sisterhood are holding an installation dinner at 340 St. Clair Avenue West, Sunday, February 7, at 6:00 p.m. Reservations with Mrs. J. Kofman, Me. 8770.

● **MOUNT SINAI SPROUTS** musicale, "Off the Record," will aid Mount Sinai Hospital, Sunday, February 21, at 8:30 p.m., at Adath Israel Congregation, 557 Bathurst Street. Refreshments and dancing. President is Miss Ruth Rogers.

● **N. E. Gould** is holding a Bingo Carnival Night at the Belvia, 265 College Street, Friday, February 12, for the Aid to Russia Fund. Lucky draw and other prizes.

● **DELTA PHI** and **PHI OMEGA DELTA** met at the home of Miss Marilyn Tanz, Heydon Park Road, to discuss the heart-beat dance to be held at Hallonay's Art Gallery, Saturday, February 13, for Youth Aliyah. A "heart-beat" will be chosen. Misses Malca Kirzner and Frances Lederman are convenors.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

● **CLUB PHI-DELLE-AMIES** met at the home of Miss Helen Hacker, 216 Beatrice Street, Miss Marilyn Rosen presiding. Miss Gertrude Meinster, secretary, read the minutes. Red Cross convenors, Misses Shirley Blatt and Geraldine Solomon, reported that the afghans would be ready soon. The first parcel is ready to be sent overseas. Mrs. R. M. Frankfurter read "The White Cliffs" by Alice Duer Miller.

● **LINTZER SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY** annual meeting was at Chudleigh House, with S. Coppa, president, and Mrs. F. Coppa, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, presiding. M. Collins proposed a toast to the King. B. Book outlined the money to be raised this year for war effort, Youth Aliyah, Russian Relief. Financial secretary, I. Naftolin; F. Book, social chairman; Mrs. D. Brenner, financial secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary, reported. Fabulous committee, appointed by the president, to plan the thirtieth anniversary activities, is: H. Resnick, J. Rine, A. Hoffman, A. Moldofsky, J. Book. Those who spoke were: Mrs. F. Coppa, Mrs. J. Lubsky, Mrs. M. Moscovitch, M. Resnick, J. Rine, Charles Coppa.

● **McCAUL STREET SYNAGOGUE**: Beth Mirash Sisterhood tea is Sunday, February 14, at the home of Mrs. L. Levinter, 1189 Bloor Street West. Everyone welcome. Convenors, Mrs. M. Auerbach, Hy. 3485; and Mrs. J. Tannenbaum, Lo. 7383.

● **COUNCILLETTES** of the National Council of Jewish Juniors met with Miss Lilyan Latsky presiding. Home-made cookies were collected for the Service Men's Club. Membership dance was on January 30, at the home of Miss Bella Lieberman, 26 Wells Hill Avenue.

(Continued on Page Four)

Jewish Immigration To The United States

By Samuel Joseph, Of The College Of The City Of New York

Jews have been in this country since its very beginnings. Their presence in small numbers was noted in colonial days. These were mainly Spanish and Portuguese Jews. German Jews began to enter in the fifties of the past century, following the political disturbances in Germany of that time. About a quarter of a million Jews were estimated to be living here around 1850.

The mass movement of Jews to the United States begins with the immigration of Russian Jews. Their entry was dramatically staged by the pogroms in southern Russia in the spring of 1881, which in a few months sent hundreds of refugees to our ports in indescribable misery. Few realized at the time that they were beholding in the terror-stricken Russian-Jewish families at Castle Garden, the then immigrant-receiving station of New York, the advance-guard of a stream of Jewish immigrants that was eventually to land, within one short generation, over two million Jews upon our shores.

It was a fateful moment in modern Jewish history. At a memorable meeting of protest in London held on February 1st, 1882, the call for which had been signed by the greatest Englishmen of that day, including Charles Darwin, James Bryce and Robert Browning, Cardinal Manning used these words worth recalling today:

"We have all watched for the last twelve months what is called the anti-Semitic movement in Germany. I look upon it with a two-fold feeling; in the first place I look upon it with abhorrence as tending to disintegrate the fourth [illegible] of social life, and, secondly, the spirit from [illegible] which has led to light up an animosity which has already taken fire in Russia and may spread elsewhere."

The formation of the famous Mansion House Committee followed which, with the many other voluntary committees of Jews and Christians in Europe and the United States, began the first great international effort to aid the victims of Russian autocracy.

In this crisis Jewish leadership fell to the directors of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, the then representative international Jewish body, with branches in Europe and America. Charles Netter, veteran Alliance worker, writing from Brody, the Austrian frontier town where hundreds of Jewish families were huddled, and hundreds more arriving daily, swiftly summed up the situation in a sentence: "There is need for a permanent resettlement of millions of Russian Jews."

The inertia and immobility of the east-European Jew had given way, and a steady stream of immigrants followed the first refugees. Ten years later, with the introduction of the May Laws and the widespread feeling that no hope remained for the Jews in Russia, an immense outpouring began. An American observer sent to Europe described the situation:

"During the last four months, from April to August 1891, about 25,000 Jews have passed the borders in flight from Russia; of these some 15,000 Jews have means of their own; 10,000 were destitute. The German committees at the borders and the seaports have made a careful selection of those to be sent forward and several thousands were to be returned to Russia."

The American Jewish leaders of that day had only the barest inkling of the tremendous difficulties with which the European committees were grappling. Nor, for that matter, had the European Jews any clearer understanding of the conditions in this country. History seems to repeat itself tragically, with Evian still fresh in our minds, when we recall that in the eighties and later again in the early nineties, the great question for millions of Russian Jews was: whither to go?

Possible outlets for emigration were earnestly canvassed by the Alliance Committees in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and London. Then as now, attention was focussed at the newer and comparatively undeveloped countries — South America, South Africa, Australia, Canada and above all the United States — with their vast tracts of land and sparse populations. America offered the broadest possibilities in this time of need.

Here were boundless territory, inexhaustible resources, an expanding commerce and industry, and not least, a welcoming hand. Here, too, the leaders of the Alliance had paved the way in the seventies by sending out small groups of Russian Jewish families, and entrusting them to the care of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. (Others had been attracted here by economic opportunity so that at the beginning of the eighties there were in the United States some 40,000 Russian and Polish Jews).

There was one striking difference in the situation between these two periods. Political Zionism had not yet been born and Palestine was scoffed at as a dream of idealists. It is one of the ironies of history that today Jewish Palestine is demanding that its doors be opened to admit 100,000 German Jews. The sincerity of this offer is not seriously questioned, and its ability to absorb large numbers, with the cooperation of world Jewry, also need not be doubted.

One other difference may be noted. While public opinion throughout the world was strongly aroused on the side of the Russian Jews and governments were eager to relieve their situation, the fate of the German Jews has become today a matter of formal international concern through the intervention of the League of Nations.

On the other hand, there are equally striking parallels between the movement fifty and sixty years ago and the German-Jewish refugee movement today. The late Dr. I. M. Rubinow, writing as a participant in a European conference for the relief of the German Jews, mentioned the problems of temporary emergency and of more permanent economic adjustment, and emphasized other matters as well—legal problems of right of entry, right of transit, right of sojourn, and most important, the right to engage in remunerative employment.

He added that the social attitudes of the native population must be taken into consideration. The danger of direction stimulation of anti-Jewish sentiments should not be disregarded, since sympathy for refugees may yield to the natural fear of economic competitors. He also feared that the strain upon local Jewish communities in Europe might result in producing a dangerous class of immigrants or transients, thus introducing an element of strife between Jewries of different countries.

All these complex questions arising out of a forced emigration, whether an indirect expulsion (as in the case of the east-European emigrants), or a direct expulsion (as in the movement of German-Jews today), were multiplied a thousandfold in the Russian Jewish emigration that ended only with the onset of the last war. One must visualize the restless, disorganized flow of the immigrant Jewish tide of the thirty years that followed pogroms of southern Russia.

Every month and nearly every day of these long years were to witness seaports, liners, immigrant stations seething with mainly destitute immigrants, often with their wives and children, looking forward eagerly to their new homeland, but entering it with the uncertainty, fears and forebodings with which the unknown is faced. Within twelve years after the first Russian refugees had been received, the numbers that had entered equalled the total Jewish population in the United States before their arrival. In two years, 1891 and 1892, over 100,000 Jews landed in the country.

It was a tidal wave, incredible in swiftness and extent. The Jews, with a relatively small population to draw from, as compared to the immigrants pouring in from the countries of Europe, nevertheless constituted one-tenth of the whole immigration to the United States, in the 25 years before the war. In the course of a single generation one out of every three Jews living in Russia, the Austria-Hungary of pre-war days, and Roumania had left his land.

Within a comparatively short time, the Jewish emigres here had the ingredients of a practically complete society. All generations, all classes and nearly every occupation typical of a normal social group were represented. It took many years for American Jews and Christians alike to realize that this was no ordinary, bird-of-passage movement of immigrants motivated largely or solely by economic considerations, as was the case with practically all the other groups entering this land. It had reached the dignity of the migration of a people.

Some interesting characteristics of the Russian Jews may be here noted in connection with the problem of adjustment they had to face. The disproportionate number of women and children, greater by far than that of any other immigrant groups, burdened the Russian Jewish immigrants with a large number of dependents which, together with their meagre financial resources, made the task of getting an economic foothold in the country very difficult. On the other hand, the family rather than the individual became the unit for social living, making for a normal home life and associations, as well as, through the children, a rapid cultural assimilation.

The proportion of skilled workers was high. The largest group was composed of needleworkers including tailors, dressmakers and seamstresses and allied trades. The garment workers composed practically one half of the entire body of skilled laborers. Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, painters, glaziers, shoemakers, bakers, locksmiths, blacksmiths, clerks and accountants were the principal occupations reported. These comprised four fifths of the total reporting skilled occupations. Twenty-two other skilled occupations were also reported.

The impression that every Jew could read and write was dispelled by the relatively high rate of illiteracy found. This was partly explained by the lack of educational facilities offered in the countries of eastern Europe and partly by the tendency among the orthodox pre-revolution Russian Jews to neglect the education of females.

An early survey of the immigrant Jews in New York City in 1890 revealed surprising facts and checked alarmist concern both among Jews and the non-Jews in the city. It was shown that the typical Russian Jewish family had nearly five members — almost that of the normal American population of the country. Over one half of this group were children under fourteen. Economic conditions, it is true, were deplorable; low wages and overcrowded rooms, the latter chiefly because of the necessity of eking out a living through boarders and lodgers. English was spoken by less than one third of the adults. Only one third of the heads of families were naturalized. But the health of the newcomers contrasted favorably with that of other immigrant groups and even of the native population. Jacob Riis, reporting the results of this census, drew the conclusion that: "the evidence is after all, that, even here, with a tremendous influx of a destitute, ignorant people and with the employment of child labor on a large scale, the cause of progress was holding its own."

For a period of twenty years, from 1880 to about the beginning of this century, the adjustment and accommodation of these rapidly augmenting hordes, "this mass of illiterate, uncouth, mainly superstitious foreigners" as a Jewish member of the New York community, later to become an eminent economist described them in print, bristled with difficulties of all sorts.

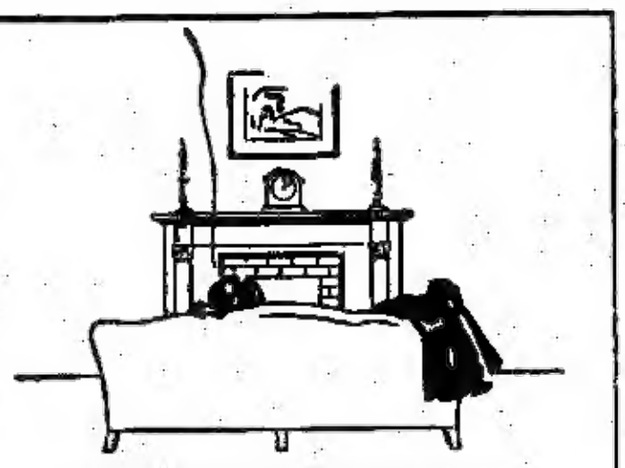
Poverty, overwork, congestion in slums, home overcrowding, anxiety about the fate of their relatives abroad proved a strain that severely taxed the immigrants and the social agencies, particularly of the port cities and above all of New York City, where 70% of the arrivals regularly remained. The early generous reception and friendly but impractical offers of aid from various states, notably the South, which lacked immigrants, gradually subsided and the burden of their immediate care fell upon the various Jewish communities in the United States. Here New York naturally took the lead.

The problems were new. Little was known about the incorporation of immigrant groups into American ways of life. The settlement worker, the social worker, and the communal organizer were yet to arrive. Furthermore, prejudice was rife among the leaders of the Jewish communities, who knew little of the east-European Jew and who felt that this immigration would "inevitably accentuate and immensely increase the growing prejudice against Jews in America." The United Hebrew Charities, forerunner of the Jewish Social Service Association, nevertheless began its seemingly hopeless, endless tasks of aid.

Two conditions made the work easier. One was that the great majority of the Russian Jews proved their ability vigorously to enter into the economic and cultural life of the country. The story of their business success, educational success, etc. has been told and retold. Suffice it to say that they have been held up before all the other immigrant groups of the country as models of economic independence, of cultural activity and for their contributions to the country almost from the beginning.

But aid was needed at various periods from organized charity. This was particularly true of the years before the beginning of this century, when the Russian Jews were gaining a foothold and their organizations and institutions were only taking form. By the time the pogroms of 1905-06 had electrified the world, Russian Jews through their "Landsmanschaften" and other agencies did heroic service in pouring out money for relief, in sending and caring for relatives and friends.

From the standpoint of organized help, the greatest service was performed in 1891 by Baron de Hirsch when he announced the founding of the ICA in Europe and the formation of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in America. What was virtually flight became transformed into an orderly and to some degree controlled immigration. In the United States, through the efforts of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, the relief tasks of the beginning gradually give way to permanent constructive work largely along the lines laid down by Baron de Hirsch. The adjustment and assimilation of the immigrant Jewish population was attacked mainly from four angles.


"Will the officer be mad if you're very, very late?"
"Not if I bring his Sweet Caps."
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
"The pastoral forms in which holiness can be enveloped"

These were training in trades, agriculture, removal and Americanization. The short-course trade school which the Fund organized was planned to teach young immigrants "American" trades and American mechanical processes and methods. It was hoped that the door would be opened for them by American firms and that opportunities for advancement in their field through entry into business or the professions would be presented. In part the trade school solved the need of many who had technical experience in the "old" country.

To those who had the customary idea that Jews were fit only for business or peddling, it was a surprise to learn that many of them were possessed of a great deal of mechanical ability. On the other hand, it led to a much wider appreciation of the importance of technical training by the immigrants themselves. Many of the 9,000 graduates opened small shops in plumbing, sign painting, machinist, electrical wiring, show card writing, and other trades.

To turn the East-European Jews into farmers proved a more baffling undertaking. The record of the many colonies founded by Russian Jews either with idealistic or practical aims in, on the whole, disheartening, yet constitutes a tribute to their courage. Inexperience, lack of capital, separation from fellow Jews and from a wholesome Jewish community life were obstacles too great to overcome. The Irish, themselves a rural folk, became wholly urbanized in this country. Individual farmers with fairly adequate resources succeeded better.

Gradually, a farm movement began at the turn of the century with the result that about 100,000 Jews are now largely dependent upon their farms for their living. Many of these have made their way without the aid of philanthropic associations like the Jewish Agricultural Society, a subsidiary of the ICA and in recent years of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. This organization has served as a remarkable experiment station, unique in many respects, for the aid of Jewish farmers and of farm settlements.

NAZIS LED DUTCH RAID ON SYNAGOGUE

When the Hague Synagogue was raided, Nazi experts led the raiders who first ransacked the office where administrative records were kept, destroying all books and furniture. They then entered the synagogue and tore prayerbooks to pieces, and smashed up candlesticks and candelabrum.

Despite fierce protest by the seventy-year old rabbi, they next went to the Holy of Holies, ripped the curtains and opened the doors. However, at the last moment they refrained from destroying the Torahs. Nevertheless they bonfired other religious books in the centre of the synagogue.

By this time civilians consisting of both Jews and Gentiles arrived, and attacked the Westerwegs in a bitter fight. Police did not give much assistance as the majority of them merely stood by until the raiders were driven off.

The concentration of immigrants in the port cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and particularly New York, with their widely advertised slums, was viewed with fear by American Jews and much of the agricultural and other activity of the Fund was devoted to an effort to distribute them throughout the country, particularly in the smaller communities of the West and the South. A more organized effort in this direction under the name of "Industrial Removal" later attempted to do this work on a large scale. Educational and so-called Americanization work was carried on in the large cities.

This swift summary of events, so vivid and recent as to be a part of our living memory, should throw, in the opinion of the writer, a hopeful light upon the situation with regard to the present German-Jewish refugees. Their absorption and eventual assimilation in this country will most likely develop far more rapidly than was the case with the Russian Jews. As population is the bulwark of religious and racial differences, criticism of them and objections to their coming may be expected both on the part of fellow Jews (not humane from this feeling toward other branches of their own people) and of non-Jews feeling the alienism of the newcomers, the arrogance of some of the latter so characteristic of Germans generally, and, above all, fearing competition and displacement in a period of depressed economy.

But the refugees are relatively small in number, the majority of them middle-class folk—merchants and professional people—equipped with some capital, and highly experienced in urban ways of life. From now on, it is true, we may expect a greater proportion of poor or even destitute immigrants, as the result of the recent economic pressure exercised upon all Jews in Germany. But they are prepared far better culturally than the Russian-Jewish element, as pre-Hitler Germany surpassed czarist Russia in educational and cultural opportunities. The greatest obstacle to speedy assimilation, as indeed to the vocational readjustment necessitated in many individual cases, will arise from the large percentage of adults in their group.

But even this may be offset by the realization that Germany is, in all likelihood, forever closed to them. It is indeed pathetic to witness, as I have, the efforts these highly educated adult Germans make to learn the language and to like our ways. Their migration to this country will prove, I venture to predict, to our great cultural advantage, and their merging with our American ideals and spirit a saga of heroism, for the creation of which history seems to have reserved a special place in its processes to the Jew.

This article is from the Jewish Social Service Quarterly.

New York State Senator Lazarus Joseph, whose son Capt. Jacob Joseph of the Marines, was killed in action, volunteered for service in the same Marine Corps. He is 59.

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George W. Cohen, *Manager*.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

FEBRUARY 5, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 18

Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

The Chosen People, The Jewish Concept

In the traditional Torah reading for the past Sabbath we have included the following which gives definition to the mission of the Jew in the world: "Now therefore, if ye will hearken unto My voice indeed, and keep My covenant, then ye shall be Mine own treasure from among all peoples; for all the earth is Mine; and ye shall be unto Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation." (Exodus 19:5-6).

It is the concept of covenant between Israel and the Divine which is basic and dominates classic Judaism. God Himself is inseparable from the career of Israel. For history proves that when all other peoples were sunk in the worship of magic and astrology and in superstition, Israel was the first to brush aside all this folly. Israel was the first to have caught a glimpse of the God Universal. Israel it was who brought the human soul to God and God to man.

Every covenant is two-sided. As the knowledge of God in the world depended upon Israel's existence, so now our existence is bound up with the knowledge of God in the hearts of men. The Nazis well understand that as long as God lives in the hearts of some men, the Jew is indestructible. They have, therefore, set out logically to destroy the Jew and at the same time to eradicate belief in God from the hearts of men, to destroy the faith in Him Who taught: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour." Thus we can readily see that as faith in God grows weaker, humaneness and mercy die out.

As keepers of the covenant, Jews must indeed be of lofty standard. We are the priest-people bearing witness to the law of holiness in life. Hence, as bearers of the moral law, we must be exemplars in ethical living and striving. For thirty centuries Jews have been identified with a code of holiness and and because of this we, the teachers of religion, must be a bit better than other peoples, though we are but human and subject to all human failings.

Israel was chosen not because we believed ourselves to be superior biologically. "Are ye not as the children of the Ethiopians unto Me?" — exhorted the prophet in the name of God. Not because of material advantage were we chosen. There were lands far richer than little Palestine. Not because of excellence were we designated as the peculiar treasure. The prophets and teachers of Israel did not hesitate to portray the Jew as the stiff-necked nation.

What caused the emergence of the doctrine of the chosen among us has to do with the spiritual affirmation of our philosophy of life and the explanation of our matchless literature. "Blessed be Thou, O Lord our God, Ruler of the world Who hast called us from all peoples and hast given us Thy law," is the unique prayer recited by all before the reading of the Torah. Thus indeed is affirmed our selection in the world by virtue that unto Israel was given the moral law and through Israel this law was meant to be disseminated among the peoples of the earth. The rabbis have well described the Torah as a loving daughter whom God, the loving Father, was eager to give into marriage to one who would willingly vow to love, honor and obey her. So God offered the Torah to many nations but these rejected the Torah. Finally Israel accepted it and the binding covenant was entered into at Sinai.

Thus Israel's role in the building of the Temple of civilization has been of tremendous spiritual significance. His great task as custodian of the Torah has been to ennoble the conventional views and ways of men. When a people or an individual undertakes the task of the spiritualization of society his work thus is bound to be accompanied by pain and tribulation. Those addicted to pleasure and afficied with the passion to hold onto vested interests will every time denounce the reformer. Hence the meaning of the Jew's sufferings through the centuries. The Jew is the suffering servant of God. For the sin of the world he has been crucified a thousand and one times.

Israel is chosen not to dominate by virtue of "blut and boden" as is the Teutonic boast of choice: Israel is chosen to suffer and to serve and thus to bear witness to the moral code which urges men to affirm the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of mankind. And so it is with regard to all believers in The Universal Lord — they, too, are the chosen of whatever race or creed when by their lives and through their deeds they increase justice, love and righteousness among men.

From The Radio Mail-Bag

Dear Dr. Stern:

I want to tell you how much we enjoyed your radio broadcast. We had our regular congregational meeting in School and we declared an intermission to listen to your talk, and believe me when I tell you that our members, as well as the writer, enjoyed your speech very, very much. I am sure that if more of these talks could be given over the radio, that it would have a most definite bearing on that which we are trying to do, namely, to create that better understanding between Jew and Gentile, which must be done.

With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Gordon Elman (Sydney, Nova Scotia)

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, and I have just been listening to your service broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Company in their series of religious services.

Allow me to say, sir, that I was very much impressed and inspired by your address. I am a Christian in my belief, of the Church of England, but I felt that the ideas and opinions expressed by you this afternoon were so applicable to any of the very numerous religious beliefs or sects which exist in the world today.

Your address interested me even more so because I contend for the same principles myself here at University. I believe that it is just such principles of love, tolerance and faith that will ultimately save our world and will help to create a new and better one for future generations. I think that your suggestion for Council of Religions "speaking in the universal voice of God," I believe you said, is supreme.

One of my courses this year is in social philosophy and while that course covers much of the historical background of the subject, yet I feel that the greatest good of the course will come from the study of the social problems of our present times. And those problems are many, as we all know.

Sir, would it be possible for me to obtain a copy of the text of your address? I should appreciate it very much, both for the purposes of further study, and for discussion. I believe that extensive propagation of such ideas would be very advantageous to the advancement of a better world, and a university is one of the best places for such preparation to begin.

Your tribute to our late Bishop Carlisle was very fine and noble. As you probably know, he was one of the administrators of our University, and we, with all others, feel his loss keenly.

I sincerely hope that I may hear from you some time, and receive the benefit of your ideas on the topic of my comments.

Yours very respectfully,
R. Gilling Goddard.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

This editor has received from the Victor Gollancz press in London, England, a pamphlet entitled "Let My People Go" in which Mr. Gollancz himself gives some proposals for dealing with Hitler's massacre of the Jews and makes an appeal to the British public. As a rule, bulletins or pamphlets, however excellent, as this one assuredly is, are not read as they are, or if so, only superficially at best, by the general public, but achieve their widest usefulness when commented upon or reproduced in some way by publications of general interest.

Mr. Gollancz disclaims any originality for the proposals he makes but that is neither here nor there. His work shows the imprint of a fine personality and is composed in the spirit of the person who says: "I may not be able to do much, but what I can do I will do." It takes its place in the whole volume of effort whose aim it is to secure immediate help for the refugees by persuading governments to be more practical than vocal in this pressing concern, by first of all appealing to the people to urge or demand a humanitarian policy.

In the last few months the Nazi policy of exterminating the Jewish population of Europe, which was pursued since the war, causing the death of between one million and two million, has been speeded up and is reaching its climax. Unless something effective is done, within a few months more millions will be dead by the familiar methods of random and mass shootings, mass electrocutions and poison-gassing, slow starvation, transportation in conditions which involve death, and other ways. There will be left a few tens of thousands of Jews in neutral countries and a few more which Hitler may work to the last in war factories.

Until this November little of what was happening reached the general public. A few humanitarians did what they could behind the scenes and that was all. At last during December the facts were widely published and Mr. Eden said in the House of Commons that the Government's policy was to inflict retribution after the war on those responsible for the crimes against the Jews. But Mr. Gollancz is interested in the saving of life now.

He proposes that the United Nations should approach Germany and other enemy countries through appropriate intermediaries to allow Jews, and particularly parents and children, to emigrate, to grant them exit visas, and give them transportation facilities to frontiers whence they could be taken to places of refuge. The pace could be regulated, and the danger of bringing in possible spies or fifth columnists could be guarded against. Jews in enemy-occupied territories could be exchanged for similar categories of enemy nationals.

Some Jews are still managing to escape. If some refugees at present interned in neutral countries could be got away, these countries would continue to allow a limited number of refugees to pass through. Accordingly, the United Nations should make arrangements to evacuate refugees from neutral countries and encourage these countries to allow others in by guaranteeing that they would be evacuated as soon as practicable, at any rate after the war.

South American States should be approached to receive refugees for whom substantial Jewish communities would bear the responsibility. Temporary camps should be established immediately in North Africa, Cyprus, Kenya, and other districts for refugees, pending their evacuation to a more permanent home, supervised through the International Red Cross, if possible. Refugees could reach Palestine far more easily than any other haven and the Jewish population there is prepared to take the fullest responsibility for the largest number, including invalids and those above working age.

Mr. Gollancz says: "But except to an extent quite insignificant to the need, the doors of Palestine are closed to these despairing men, women, and children. They must be opened.

The policy of treating Jewish refugees to Palestine as illegal immigrants who may not be admitted must immediately be reversed. This is an act at once within our power, without the necessity for any previous conference or discussion with other countries. It may very soon be too late. Then those who did nothing while there was yet time will bear a share of the responsibility for the murder of Jewish children, just as they bear a share of the responsibilty for the murder of Jews now being sent East from formerly 'unoccupied' France, who were not rescued when they still might have been rescued."

Shipping should be provided at Lisbon so that evacuation could be directed through Spain and Portugal. The time is terribly short, for every day Jews are being sent from the West by the thousands to the slaughter camps in Poland; and a month has already gone by since Mr. Gollancz said that.

Now comes this question: How can the United Nations appeal to the South American States to take a quota of refugees, how can they beg the European neutrals to provide transit facilities if they, the United Nations, keep their own doors locked, bolted, and barred? At the very moment on December 17 when Mr. Eden was announcing the retribution "policy", the following words of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Member of Parliament, appeared in the London News Chronicle:

"Few people realize the rigidity of the regulations by which the Home Secretary now controls the entry of refugees to this country and the corresponding regulations affecting the Colonies. Except for Allied nationals especially asked for by their governments and a few children who cannot in effect be brought here, the door is practically barred. . . . The first step therefore is to demand the revision of these regulations, so that refugees, for whom the only chance of escape from torture and death is a visa for a safe country, shall no longer be met at every turn by the notice 'you may not enter here'. The whole matter has larger implications. The settlement during and after the war of refugees, especially the Jews, concerns not only the Home Office, but also the Foreign Office, the Dominions and the Colonies.

"It should not be regarded as the principal concern of a Home Secretary, over-burdened with other departmental duties and now a member of the War Cabinet. . . . The refugee question is too big for that. It deserves the undivided attention of an internationally minded Minister who could view the problem as a whole, deal with its present developments in co-operation with the other relevant Ministers, and plan for its future. If that had been done several years ago it might have prevented incalculable suffering and saved tens of thousands of lives."

Mr. Gollancz says: "There is little doubt that an at least equally strong case might be made out against the Government of the U.S.A., which has been, and is, as rigid as our own in its restrictions on the entry of refugees during wartime, though it can plead neither crowded territory nor limited food supplies."

While Hitler was persecuting the Jews from 1933 to 1939, the British Government preserved complete silence, yet it knew exactly what was happening, for almost immediately after war had been declared it issued a White Paper giving all the horrible details which it had been collecting, month after month, during the period of its silence. But it used what was happening, not to save the victim when it might have done so, but to stir up hatred of the enemy after war had been declared. As Mr. Gollancz' pamphlet was going to press in December, 1942, The New Statesman was saying: "A fortnight has passed since the Commons stood in silence to mourn the million Jews Hitler has massacred. But so far as we can learn no single step forward has been taken either by the Foreign Office or the Home Office to rescue the surviving Jews of Europe, who may all be doomed."

In the British official attitude there is a mixture of goodwill and embarrassment. But only unqualified determination can overcome the obstacles to the rescue of the hunted and solve the difficulties involved. Mr. Gollancz believes that there is something about Britain that especially fits her to play a noble role. But the British, feeling their responsibility as a democracy, must choose the positive path of mercy for the persecuted rather than the negative one of retribution for the persecutors.

f.f.c.

Hitler's Martyrs

Collier's Magazine says:

The Western world was supposed to have been growing more and more civilized, decent and humane since about the time of the American Revolution. And indeed, most of it was, including Germany.

It remained for Adolf Hitler, whom Winston Churchill once called a bloodthirsty guttersnipe, to reintroduce to the Western world the old practice of mass murder of the objects of one's hatred. Because Hitler hates the Jews, he has now caused the deaths of an estimated 2,000,000 Jews inside his empire, and is frankly determined to exterminate the remaining 5,000,000.

Some of the Nazis' methods of murdering Jews remind one of Nero or Tiberius aided by modern scientific and medical knowledge — about as horrible a perversion of science and medicine as can be imagined.

One measure of this brutality now running riot in the Western world is to be found in the fact that, in our time, comparable cruelties have been inflicted in human beings only by members of a still half-saving Oriental race; namely, by Japanese soldiers gone berserk at Nanking and Hong Kong.

The Allied nations are doing everything in their power to halt Hitler's persecution of the Jews. It is questionable whether the Allies can carry fire and sword to the citadel of Hitler's power before Hitler can wipe out most of the Jews remaining within his reach.

We can still hope, however, that the old law of compensation will work out in this case in its own time. That means we are entitled to hope that this historic crime will meet its just retribution, and that the Jewish race somehow, will reap happiness in proportion to the miseries which have been visited upon it by this fanatic and his followers.